

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXX.—NEW SERIES, No. 1233.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED... 5d.  
STAMPED... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:		LEADING ARTICLES:	
Concurrent Endowment and Re-endowment ..	633	Summary .....	644
Ecclesiastical Notes ..	633	The Trades Union Bill ..	644
The Irish Bill and the Lords' Amendments ..	634	The Irish Church Bill through Committee ..	645
Pecuniary Effects of the Lords' Amendments ..	635	Parliamentary Government in France ..	645
The Ecclesiastical Establishment of Jamaica ..	636	The Water Supply of London ..	646
The Voysey Prosecution ..	636	Foreign and Colonial ..	648
Religious and Denominational News ..	638	The Prime Minister on the Political Situation ..	649
		University of London ..	649
CORRESPONDENCE:		LITERATURE:	
The Archbishop of Canterbury on Voluntaryism ..	639	The British Quarterly Review for July ..	650
Dr. Vaughan and Circus Performances ..	639	"Moses the Fairy" ..	650
The Rees Testimonial ..	639	Magazines ..	651
Colleges and Schools ..	640	A Reform Club Difficulty ..	651
Parliamentary Intelligence ..	640	Court, Official, and Personal News ..	651
Postscript ..	643	Crimes and Casualties ..	652
		Miscellaneous ..	652
		Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..	653

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### CONCURRENT ENDOWMENTS AND RE-ENDOWMENT.

THE Lords are cutting out plenty of fresh work for the House of Commons. Their treatment of the Irish Church Bill in Committee shows how considerable a number of them voted for the second reading with the view of taking back by inches what they deemed it expedient for themselves to give by the yard—of affirming, that is, as a whole what they meant to negative in its several parts. It will strike most minds that their lordships have been a little too "canny." They thought to place the Commons in an extremely perplexing, if not a false position, by their tactics, and they have succeeded only in over-reaching themselves. The Government, with the aid of its majority in the Lower House, is once more "master of the situation." The game is in its hands. The Peers have rashly taken upon themselves a responsibility which, when challenged, they will find themselves unable to sustain. They have so altered the measure which was sent down to them—so trenched upon the integrity of it by their amendments—so frustrated the policy which it was the object of the Bill to promote—as to have supplied her Majesty's Ministers with abundant reasons to justify their advising their supporters to let the Bill be lost rather than assent to the alterations which have been made in it; and it happens, moreover, that the alterations are for the most part of a kind that the hereditary legislators would be loth to have referred to another decision of the country.

Last week, the danger which seemed most imminent was the adoption by the Peers of the policy of concurrent endowments. It was a policy which most of the noble leaders of both parties were anxious to adopt. If religious equality was deemed indispensable to the political and even the social quiet of Ireland, this was the way in which, according to their view, it should be obtained. It would break in upon and destroy the exclusiveness of a Church Establishment, it is true, but then it would also shut out, to a great extent, the voluntary principle, which the Lords dread far more than they do any form or forms of theological or ecclesiastical error. Even the Bishops, who are supposed to be in the House of Lords for the sake of watching over orthodoxy, and of preventing the Legislature from consciously or unconsciously injuring the true faith—and on any other

hypothesis their presence in the Upper House is an impertinence—even the Bishops, we say, under the influence of the motives we have endeavoured to indicate, grew liberal and latitudinarian, and "glebing all round," was, for a week or two, all the rage among those who call themselves "the educated class." Strongly and decisively as the country had pronounced at the late General Election against every phase of "levelling up," and if adopted, certain as the plan would have been to disorganise and demoralise Mr. Gladstone's party, it cannot be denied that the scheme presented some features in harmony with the main object which the measure professed to embody. It might have been carried into effect with a due regard to religious equality. It would not have exposed the House of Lords to the imputation of cherishing exclusive affection for a Church of their own type—and to superficial politicians it would have commended itself on the score of the favour with which eminent statesmen of both parties have looked upon it. But, happily, the Committee of the Lords rejected the concurrent endowment scheme. The supporters of the Government, true to their implied obligations to their chief, and to their political party, refused to "listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely"—and in rejecting the Duke of Cleveland's amendments they were joined by those who were influenced by that intense dread of Popery which is peculiar to Orangeism. The result was that the precious scheme unexpectedly fell to the ground, and there appears little likelihood that it can be galvanised again into even a semblance of life.

But the upset of the "levelling-up" policy was not meant to conduce to the adoption of its logical counterpart—namely, that of "levelling down." By their votes, whatever may have been put forward in their speeches, the Lords have deliberately sanctioned the policy of re-endowment, and they have done so on rather a magnificent scale. The Irish Church, destined by the Bill to surrender the portion of national property which she enjoys, is, at the bidding of episcopal authority, to receive back again, under one pretext or another, much of that which the Government had proposed to detach from ecclesiastical and denominational uses. Thus, in compensating the life interests of beneficed clergymen, the deduction of those sums which are now paid to permanent curates, provided for by the Bill, is disallowed by the Lords, not with a view to the benefit of the clergy, but for the purpose of throwing the amount—18,000*l.* a year, or, capitalised, 200,000*l.*—into the hands of the Church Body. So again, in the commutation of life interests which the Bill made optional to each individual clergyman, but which the Lords have made compulsory, they have enacted that the aggregate of all compensations to incumbents, calculated at fourteen years' purchase, shall be immediately paid over to the same central authority. It is somewhat doubtful how far the bishops will be disposed to accept the questionable offer of the Government to assign to the Church 500,000*l.* in lieu of her private endowments, so getting rid of all controversy as to the date from which they should be reckoned as rightly belonging to her—but it is certain that the Archbishop of Canterbury has carried his amendment to include Royal grants

among the private endowments of the Church, whereby he has added from 800,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* to the property she is to be permitted to retain. This is pretty well, considering that the sites and glebe-houses now in possession of the Church had already, at Lord Salisbury's instance, been made over to her, free of all debt. On the whole, it may be estimated that the Lords have already devoted upwards of a third of the anticipated surplus to a re-endowment of the disestablished ecclesiastical body.

Now, it is quite certain that neither the Government, nor the House of Commons, will consent to a re-endowment of the Irish Church. It is equally certain that the country will stand by them in resisting the changes made by the House of Lords in this direction. They sin so flagrantly against the principle of religious equality, and will so entirely defeat the tranquillising effect of the measure in Ireland, that to allow of their being passed, lest the measure should be wrecked, would be nothing less than a stultification of the entire policy endorsed by the constituencies at the General Election. There is little fear, therefore, that this attempt at barefaced plunder will be successful. The Bill may be thrown out by the Lords if the Commons disagree with them—but this much is tolerably sure, that no field of battle between the two Houses could have been selected more disadvantageously for the Lords, or for the Established Church. Our belief is, however, that in any serious quarrel on this point, the Upper House will see it expedient ultimately to give way, and that the Bill, unchanged in any of its substantial features, will eventually become law.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE University Tests Bill has at last passed through the Committee of the House of Commons. It has been almost a matter of doubt whether a day could be procured for giving sufficient attention to this measure, but it has now been well debated and has been carried by majorities sufficient at least to indicate the opinion of the House of Commons concerning the rights of Nonconformists to participate in all the advantages of the National Universities. The history of this measure is a very typical history. It has more than once been given in these columns, and can more than once bear to be repeated. A much smaller measure was rejected in 1843 by a majority of seventy, while another measure was rejected in 1864 by a majority of fifty-six. Last year the present Bill was carried by a majority of fifty-eight, and this year, as will be seen, the majority is more than equally sufficient. While, however, this Bill has been carried so easily through the Commons, it may be remarked that this result has been secured by simple forbearance. It would, we believe, have been possible to carry a more compulsory measure, but it would have been neither wise nor just to have attempted it. The Bill is a Bill of compulsion as regards the Universities, but of permission as regards the Colleges. There are some who think that compulsion should have been exercised with the Colleges, but we do not agree with them. It is within the knowledge of many persons connected with the two Universities that some Colleges are only waiting for permission in order to admit Dissenters to all their privileges. On the other hand, it is also—to us, at least—a matter of information that some colleges will steadily and contemptuously refuse to take advantage of Sir John Coleridge's Bill. However, this is not at present an urgent question, for it is pretty generally understood that the Lords will throw



the Bill out by a majority quite as considerable as that by which they rejected the Irish Church Suspensory Bill last year—to accept a bolder measure in less than twelve months. The longer that this or any similar question is under public discussion, the greater becomes the agreement of opinion with the most extreme proposals. Two years ago the *Times* and the *Saturday Review* scouted Sir John Coleridge's Bill, especially with respect to the admission of Dissenters to solid advantages. Now the *Times* says that "it is absurd to expect that Dissenters will be satisfied with the barren honour of a degree, and not covet the solid advantages of a fellowship. This, in fact, is admitted on all hands." True. But it was not admitted by the *Times* itself a year ago, when the very notion of Dissenters claiming Fellowships was held up to scorn and ridicule. This just shows, or should show, how very unnecessary and utterly foolish it would be, or have been, for us, to moderate any of our demands in deference to the rule of expediency. We have friends, that is to say a certain sort of friends amongst us, who would have had us accept any compromise upon the Church-rate question, and any compromise upon every other question—men who have told us that we should never get what we want, and that it is useless to fight for "Quixotic" measures. However, in despite of their advice, and in despite of their want of help, we do get what we aim at—and they, with ourselves, benefit by our labours.

We quote in another column some part of an article on Dr. Davidson's letter to the *Daily News*, upon the prosecution of the Rev. Charles Voysey, for heresy. Dr. Davidson is well known as a free Biblical critic, and it appears to be his theory that free Biblical criticism should be the principle of the present Established Church. Never mind the laws of that Church, which clergymen have sworn to obey—they are nothing. Mr. Voysey, it is held, has denied the doctrine of the Atonement, and a good deal more, and Dr. Davidson holds that it is cruel for a clergyman of the Established Church to be prosecuted for doing such a thing as that. He says, with regard to Mr. Voysey, "I cannot say that he has not contravened the teaching of the Prayer-book, and the Articles of Religion to which he subscribed. But were I a dignitary of the Church, I should try to get her widened, that she might realise in fact the national character which belongs to her in theory. A National Church should be, as far as practicable, coextensive with the nation, allowing free scope for many varieties of opinion. Were she thus liberalised, the various Dissenting bodies would dwindle, because all their best elements would be absorbed into the great body, leaving a residuum of little account." All which means the delightful theory that everybody should be compelled to pay for everybody else's religion, no one being supposed to have any attachment to his own. "The various Dissenting bodies would dwindle." This is, no doubt, a delightful contemplation to a highly philosophic mind; and greatly would such a result secure freedom and liberty of thought!

The proceedings of the deputation to Earl Granville upon the Jamaica Church question are reported at some length in our columns. We direct attention to the grave facts embodied in the memorial presented on that occasion, and we judge from Earl Granville's reply that the Government will not be unwilling to see the present state of the law rectified. The *Pall Mall Gazette* dealt with the whole question last night in an article on "The Church of a Minority," in which a comparison is made between the Church in Ireland and the Church in Jamaica. We quote the following:—

The history of the Church of England in Jamaica (and other parts of the West Indies also) is curious and instructive, because it really illustrates the principles which lie at the root of this great matter elsewhere. If in any case the policy of establishment was justifiable, and might have been expected to be beneficial, it was in that of the West Indies. They were inhabited by a small number of whites, for the most part attached to that Church, and a multitude of slaves scarcely rescued from paganism. Among these the ministrations of appointed and authorised teachers might be expected to counteract, as far as any religious ministrations could counteract, the evils of barbarism and of slavery. With this view parishes were constituted, a regular clergy created, episcopal supervision provided, partly at the expense of the colonial community, but not without assistance from the mother country. The experiment commenced under circumstances widely different from that which has just come to an end in Ireland. In this last country a large majority of the people, claiming equality of treatment, were postponed in religious matters to a mere minority. In the West Indies the mass of the people belonged to an inferior race, whether made so by nature or through slavery. They were new and very imperfect converts from paganism, and the system of tutelage under an established faith was that which seemed *a priori* best adapted for their condition. Everything, in short, promised as well for the attempt there as it promised ill in Ireland. But the result, after

two centuries' experience, has been almost identical in the two cases.

Then follows a statement of the facts by which the Church in Jamaica—just as the Church in Ireland—has been condemned.

Our Ecclesiastical columns also contains a report of the meeting of the Nonconformists in London, held at the Cannon-street Hotel last week, to protest against the system of concurrent endowments. A more representative meeting than this has never been gathered together. Some conspicuous Nonconformists, who would still, as they did a quarter of a century ago, consider themselves to be degraded by appearing on the platform of the Liberation Society, made their appearance, and some representatives of the old Wesleyan body were also present. The proceedings were characterised by great breadth and unanimity, and, we can state, have already given the note of warning throughout the country.

All through Nonconformist England the information that Mr. Binney, after forty years' labour, has resigned the pastorate of Weigh House Church, will be received with peculiar pain. We should hardly like to say all that we think concerning the value of Mr. Binney's preaching, but we can say that he has been, on the whole, the great metropolitan Nonconformist preacher of our time. The Weigh House Chapel has always been filled not merely by local admirers, but by men drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom. Probably no man has ever preached in this way to so many people as Mr. Binney. It would be indelicate in us in this place to characterise his preaching. We can only express the great indebtedness of the Nonconformist body of England to the man and his work. There will, we imagine, be other occasions for expressing personal indebtedness to the preacher and the pastor.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

##### MEETING AT CANNON-STREET HOTEL.

On Friday last, at one o'clock in the day, an important meeting of members of the various Nonconformist bodies in the metropolis, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, to take into consideration the amendments proposed in the Lords on the Irish Church Bill. The meeting was called by a circular signed by Mr. J. Carvell Williams on behalf of the Liberation Society, and by Mr. Charles Shephard on the part of the Dissenting Deputies, those bodies "considering it to be desirable that the Protestant Nonconformists of the metropolis should express their decisive condemnation of any attempt to contravene the principles on which the Government Bill is based." Mr. Reed, M.P., Chairman of the Dissenting Deputies, occupied the chair, and among those present were the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, Dr. Brock, Mr. S. Courtland, Rev. C. Stovel, Rev. Dr. Stoughton, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Rev. H. Allen, Rev. Dr. Edmond, Rev. J. G. Rogers, Rev. Luke Wiseman, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. H. Spicer, jun., Mr. C. Shephard, Dr. Underhill, Rev. P. W. Claydon, Mr. J. Glover, Mr. Mason Jones, Rev. W. Farrer, L.L.B., Dr. Lancaster, Rev. S. M'All, Rev. T. Penrose, Rev. B. Ashton, Rev. A. Hannay, Rev. J. Pillans, Mr. Thomas Box, Mr. James Bell, Dr. Lancaster, Rev. D. Katters, Rev. F. G. Soden, Rev. W. Guest, Mr. Stafford Allen, Rev. S. H. Booth, Mr. J. Clapham, Rev. W. Roberts, Dr. Hoby, and Mr. Turberville.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said—This was a meeting of Protestant Nonconformists. It was a gathering, not of members of Parliament—for none had been invited except in their representative capacity—but of delegates of the entire body of Nonconformist communities. It must be taken, therefore, to represent the weight of their opinion upon the vital question of concurrent endowment. As a new member of the House of Commons, he had refrained from taking part in the great debate which had resulted in the triumphant passing of the Irish Church Bill. In the issue now joined between the two Houses it would be the duty of avowed Nonconformists to take their part, and therefore he was not about to address more than a few observations. He desired, however, to say this, that the House of Commons had faithfully interpreted and carried out the undoubted will of the country. (Cheers.) The Lords had left the question of the Irish Church to the people, and the verdict of a nation had given the Government an unprecedented majority. The pledge he gave at the hustings was, that the Church of England in Ireland once disestablished, after dealing liberally with all vested interests involved in this act, and in the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant and *Regium Donum*, the surplus should be devoted to the material interests of Ireland, and not one penny should be devoted to the purposes of any religious denomination. (Hear, hear.) The House of Commons had dealt faithfully with that principle; and he was bound to say the Roman Catholic party had resisted every suggestion inclining towards re-endowment. The bill was now in the House of Lords, where, for the better securing of our Protestant faith, sat the Lords Spiritual, the bishops of the Episcopal Church. (A laugh.) He had been rebuked in the course of his election because he said, "I fear much more the fatal proclivities of the Russells and the Greys than the open assaults of a Disraeli or a Cairns." But the result justified the remark, and he felt humbled in declaring that these

lay lords, who strove to bribe the denominations by the offer of concurrent endowment, were sustained by the Primate, who, with the Bishop of Oxford and St. David's, declared that the moral influence of the Roman Catholic clergy needed to be raised. (Cheers.) It was believed that a majority of the House of Lords would adopt the mischievous policy of "levelling up." The Church of England declared that its most formidable antagonist was the Church of Rome, and the leading bishops of the Church of the Reformation were prepared to subsidise, unasked, out of the surplus, claimed by them as sacred to Protestant uses, what they call "the domineering Church of the Papacy." (Hear, hear.) This was not the time for wasting words—it was the moment for vigorous and decisive action. For his part, he far more feared the Popery within the Protestant Church than the Romanising efforts outside of it. (Cheers.) As a Protestant he felt it to be an insult that the Church, sustained amongst us at such cost, should declare through its representatives, "We care little for truth and error; we value religious corporations not for their teaching, but for their utility. Both cannot be right, but we will endow them both, it will preserve to us virtually our ascendancy, and it will give the State a directing power over our adversary." Could anything be more productive of infidelity, more destructive of our boasted common Protestantism? Come what might, the Dissenters would be firm—(cheers)—and they repudiated on principle all endowment. Their churches in Ireland had never participated in any public grant, and whatever the result of the confederate action of which the Duke of Cleveland appeared to be the leader might be, the Nonconformists would stand by her Majesty's Government in their resolute intention to resist the slightest approach to concurrent endowment. (Cheers.)

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS then presented a statement relative to the Lords' amendments, showing the respects in which many of them contravened the principles of the bill. He concluded thus:—Lastly, the dangers involved in these tentative schemes would be greatly increased by the adoption of Lord Cairns' amendment, which proposes to strip the bill of what has been thought its chief merit—the settlement of the whole question at a stroke by the disposal of the surplus, by postponing the appropriation of that surplus until a future period. Should that proposal be accepted, the course of events may be confidently anticipated. The principle that the State may, and should, indiscriminately endow all religious bodies who will accept public money will be pushed to its full length by those who still cling to the principle, notwithstanding its decisive condemnation by the country. That is the great issue now raised, and if it be not decided now, there will be before us a struggle of even greater importance than that involved in the abolition of the Irish Establishment. (Cheers.) We are distinctly challenged by the supporters of concurrent endowment—Liberal and Conservative, bishops and laymen—by some of those who have hitherto professed a dread of endowing Romanism, and by some Roman Catholics who, without asking for endowments, would not refuse them when offered. Shall that great issue be decided adversely to the interests of truth and of good government by the passing of the Irish Church Bill, as it is proposed to mutilate it in the House of Lords? That is the question which this meeting, and other meetings of a like kind, has to decide, and as but one answer is likely to be given, it will be our duty, and the duty of all our fellow Nonconformists, to support the Government with all our strength in the determination to which, it is believed, it has come, that the bill shall be a measure for securing religious equality in the only satisfactory, the only possible way, viz., by means of total disestablishment and of impartial dis-endowment. (Cheers.)

The Rev. HENRY ALLEN (Congregationalist) proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That believing that the bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, now before Parliament, is substantially in harmony with the resolutions of the House of Commons last session, and with the wishes of the country as emphatically expressed at the general election, and that it has received the sanction of the great majority of the nation, this meeting regards with great concern the attempts now being made in the Upper House of Parliament to make such changes in the measure as will frustrate in the most important respects the purpose of its framers, and will subvert the principles which have been deliberately adopted by the constituencies as the only basis on which a settlement of the question can be satisfactorily effected.

He said it was with no "dog-in-the-manger" feeling that the Nonconformists of England protested against the endowments being continued in this bill, even though the Nonconformists had refused to listen to the voices which had told them they could obtain endowment of some kind. They felt that the Church should be free. This principle of concurrent endowment, which the bishops were anxious to introduce, had not worked so well abroad that we should want to have it here, for as sure as this seed was sown so sure would there be a plentiful crop of religious contentions. (Hear.) The Dissenters of all denominations must take a very firm stand on this, for if the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians were endowed, all other religious communities whatever would have a right to endowments, even the Mormons—(Hear)—and the principle of a Free Church would be almost lost. Much as Lord Russell had done for the Dissenters, it must be said it was mournful he should have taken the course he had, and the Dissenters must waive their gratitude to him for his past services, and protest against his present action. Then the House of Lords, for its own sake, must take care of the course it followed. It must remember that it was not above danger; and for the House of Commons to retreat from the position and from the principle of the bill would be an act of political suicide. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone—(cheers)—must be supported, and he



would expect the support of those who gave him support before. (Hear.) Let, then, the Nonconformists be firm as the rocks in resisting these amendments, which destroyed the principle for which the country secured the Liberal majority. He deeply deplored the tone of the bishops in the House of Lords on the second reading. There appeared to be one solitary cry—"Spoliation." By every means, directly or indirectly, by every conceivable endeavour, they were trying to get as much money as possible. That was the beginning and the end of all the pleas which they had heard from the bench of bishops. He felt humbled as a Christian that the representatives of the English Church should have had nothing higher or nobler to say about the Church of Christ. The country was pledged to equitable disendowment as well as that of disestablishment. (Cheers.) If these amendments were carried in the House of Lords, it would be necessary that there should be another appeal to the country before it could be said that the nation assented. If the House of Lords thought they could coerce the country, he believed they would find they were mistaken. As soon as the House of Lords opposed the will of the nation, that House would perish, and deservedly perish. If it determined to carry these amendments it would then be for the House of Commons simply and summarily to reject them. (Loud cheers.) If they chose to be a little more liberal with regard to life interests—well; but they must firmly resist any alteration of the principle of the bill. (Cheers.)

At this stage, the Chairman, having to go to the House of Commons, the chair was taken by Mr. W. Edwards.

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK seconded the motion, and said that when he first read the bill he "thanked God and took courage," and he thought it the wisest bill that had ever been framed. He proceeded to notice the proceedings in the House of Lords on the bill, and speaking of what had been said by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he said the Primate's speech was the most extraordinary statement he had ever heard, and his attack on the Free Churches most unjust. Then, as to the Bishop of Oxford, who was equal to most things—a laugh—and who was now equal to saying that one might give a man glebe land, a house, and its furniture and appointments, and that the man was not being endowed in having these given him. (A laugh.) If it were necessary he for one was thoroughly prepared to go to the hustings, notwithstanding that it would interrupt trade. He believed that if they had to appeal to the country Mr. Gladstone would have a majority for the bill, and the bill simply, though there might be a little more liberality in vested interests if that were deemed essential. He thought they must tell Mr. Gladstone that he could fall back on them. They could not doubt that in the main the Premier would abide by the bill. Their motto was, "Ascendancy for none; the equality of all—not by levelling-up, but the equality of all by leaving them to shift for themselves." (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. KENNEDY (Independent) briefly supported the motion; referring to the electoral proceedings in the Tower Hamlets in proof of the fact that this concurrent-endowment principle had been distinctly voted upon there. He advised action all over the country in the matter, to show that they were determined to support Mr. Gladstone. The question was: Had Mr. Gladstone truly interpreted the feeling of the country? He thought that the Premier had. (Hear, hear.) The country would say that, whatever might be done with the surplus, nothing should go to the Catholics or the Presbyterians. He was surprised at the action of the Presbyterians.

The Rev. CHARLES STOVEL (Baptist) also delivered an emphatic speech, in the course of which he said that the Premier had not turned his coat, but had gradually been brought to believe in what was just and right. He also expressed the sense he had of the deep importance of having at such a crisis as the present a sound principle on which they would take their stand. He felt thankful to God that he had lived to see the time when its triumph was approaching; but, with regard to the question immediately at issue, he urged the necessity for Nonconformists holding themselves in a position of readiness, so that they might act with vigour directly the bill came down again to the House of Commons.

The motion was then carried unanimously, and Mr. W. Pocock (a Conference Methodist) moved the second resolution:—

That the meeting strongly deprecates all proposals which have in view, not the equitable satisfaction of existing personal interests, but the re-endowment of the Disestablished Church. That it objects to them more strongly because they necessitate corresponding concessions to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies—concessions which aim at establishing equality by means not of impartial disendowment, but of the pernicious policy of indiscriminate endowment. That the adoption of such suggestions by the Legislature would, in the judgment of this meeting, have the effect of prolonging the controversy which the bill was intended to close, and would inevitably lead to results fraught with evil, not to Ireland alone, but to the interests of the entire kingdom.

He said that he was not a representative man, but he gladly came forth to raise his voice for the principle of disendowment which had been so successfully carried in the House of Commons. The principle of a free Church was the right principle, and it was in departing from that principle that the Church fell into the trouble which had followed her until now. The English Church was paid to be controlled, and she was controlled, by the State. He held that it was the duty of the Dissenters to press on the attention of their representatives in Parliament that that opinion had not altered, and that the bill in its altered form should not be passed. (Hear, hear.) Those Wesleyans who took what was called the Conservative view of the question were only influenced by the fear that disestablishment would

favour Catholicism. Of course the Wesleyans were all opposed to Popery, and would go against endowing it in any shape or form. Re-endowment of the Established Church was only putting up what had been pulled down. (Hear, hear.) The gist of the amendment had reference, not to the Irish, but to the English Church, which would soon come before the country. The lawn-aleeved gentlemen, by getting good terms for the Irish, hoped when the time came for the English Church they could obtain similar terms. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. EDMOND (Presbyterian), who seconded the motion, said when he received the invitation to attend this meeting he felt something like what a Hebrew volunteer of past ages must have felt when, having valiantly fought the battles of his king, and routed the Philistines, he returned home, and had no sooner set aside his armour so that he might rest, when he heard the trumpet give the alarm, and, turning out, he found an "elderly party" turning out from Gaza. (Laughter.) He had thought that the arguments in the House of Commons, all that had been stated in the press, the compact majority that followed Mr. Gladstone, and the opinion of the people, obvious enough to all, notwithstanding the shameful abuse lavished on the Premier, had won the battle. But it appeared the House of Lords wanted to fight it again, and for his part he was quite ready for the fight. (Cheers.) They should have the bill again by the verdict of the people, and it would be seen that the people had not changed, for the bill would go back, perhaps, more stringent than it was when it left the House of Commons. (Cheers.) The Nonconformists would stand shoulder to shoulder together, and prove that the people of England were faithful to their principles. He proceeded to lament the hankering of the Dissenters in Ireland after the fleshpots of Egypt, and said that the Scotch Presbyterians entirely repudiated the action of those Presbyterians in the north of Ireland. He criticised the statement of the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the mischievousness of a Free Church, and then said all true men would stand up for the bill, which would give free scope for the energy of a liberated Church. He ridiculed the idea of the Irish Church becoming the bulwark of Protestantism, and asked how the heads of the Church could maintain that now they had offered to share with Romanists. He urged a most earnest support of Mr. Gladstone, and concluded amid loud cheers.

The Rev. P. W. CLAYDEN (Unitarian) supported the motion, and said it must be understood that the meeting objected as much to the proposal to endow the Presbyterians as the Roman Catholics. (A Voice: "Rather more.") He called upon the Dissenters to be firm, and see that their members of Parliament did their duty in supporting the Government. (Hear.)

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS said that as that was a meeting of Nonconformists, Roman Catholics had not been invited, but he thought it an act of justice to read a passage from a letter which he had just received from an intelligent and influential Roman Catholic layman residing in the south of Ireland, who said:—

I should look on any sort of endowment for the Catholic Church in Ireland as so great a calamity that even the present state of things would be preferable to it. I have little or no doubt that among the bad results would be infidelity. If the confidence of the Irish people in their priests were shaken, you would thereby gradually, perhaps rapidly, shake all religion out of them. There is something of an honest, liberal sound in the word "restitution," and that sound may deceive some worthy men. But even here, upon any partition of Church property between the Churches, the Church of the minority would have the lion's share; which allotment would combine the mischiefs of Catholic endowment with the insult of deeming the minority only entitled (on endowment principles) to the share of the jackal. I detest endowment. We don't want it. Every day demonstrates that we do not need it. Two days ago my blacksmith said to me, of the Grey-Russell scheme, that if the priests were rendered independent of the people, they would not mind their duties as they now do. This just indicates how easily suspicion could take the place of confidence. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. JOSEPH COOPER (Quaker) then moved—

That having regard, not merely to the proposed amendments, but to the opinions expressed by influential peers in favour of the principle of concurrent endowment, this meeting deems it to be of the utmost importance that her Majesty's Ministers and the Liberal party in the House of Commons should be assured of the earnest desire of those who have hitherto supported the bill that it should not pass in a form which would disappoint their just expectations, and that Nonconformists should adopt immediate measures for giving expression to their sentiments, and for bringing them to bear with effect upon the Legislature.

The speaker protested against concurrent endowment, and expressed his sorrow that Earl Russell, their old friend, was taking his present course.

The Rev. Dr. HOPKINS (Independent) seconded the motion, and suggested that Mr. Gladstone should be waited upon by a deputation.

In reply to an inquiry as to the practical measures to be adopted,

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped that the constituencies would impress on the Liberal members to be firm. It was not wished to hold large meetings if it could be avoided. He hoped the result of the present meeting would be to rouse the constituencies to show that they were as much in earnest now as six months ago. The country had pronounced as much for disendowment as disestablishment.

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS said that the precise course of action to be adopted could be better decided upon a few days hence than at that moment; the object of the meeting to put the Nonconformist body into an attitude of readiness, that they might be able to act with promptness and decision the instant the

signal was given by their leaders. One thing, however, should be done at once, and that was to communicate with their members, no matter whether they were deemed reliable or otherwise. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS thought that a declaration on the subject might be advantageously signed by the Nonconformist ministers in the United Kingdom. He also counselled the constituencies to look well after their members, and let them know that faltering on this question meant loss of Nonconformist support for ever after. (Hear, hear.) They must not take for granted that all who had hitherto voted right would continue to do so.

The Rev. T. PENROSE (Primitive Methodist) said that he could speak with unhesitating confidence as to the sentiments of the body to which he belonged, and that they would strenuously resist a policy of indiscriminate endowment.

The motion having been carried, Mr. J. GLOVER proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Reed, M.P., and also to Mr. Edwards, for their services in the chair. He said that the House of Lords, by their mode of dealing with the bill, were keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the nation's heart.

Mr. ELLINGTON seconded the vote, which was carried and acknowledged, and the meeting dissolved.

#### PECUNIARY EFFECTS OF THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

The following computation of the pecuniary effects of the Lords' amendments of the Irish Church Bill has been carefully made, and is founded upon information of the highest authority. No account is here taken of the various proposals for "concurrent endowment," as that policy appears to have been definitively rejected by the House of Lords.

Several peers offer amendments calculated to effect the same, or nearly the same purposes. For the sake of clearness all these projects are here noticed; but in estimating the total effect upon the surplus only one amendment of each class is reckoned.

##### COMMUTATION OF LIFE INTERESTS.

Earl of SHAFFESBURY.—To insert clauses whereby in the commutation of life interests consideration may be given to the greater longevity of the clergy. By estimating the life interests at the exceptional rates suggested, instead of by the ordinary actuaries' tables, the amount of commutation would be increased by about 300,000*l*.

Archbishop of YORK.—The value of the life interests to be commuted shall be calculated according to the Government annuity tables, and the calculated sum, together with an addition of 25 per cent., shall be paid to the Church Body. The aggregate value of the life interests is estimated at 5,500,000*l*. Twenty-five per centum of this sum would amount to 1,375,000*l*.

Earl of BANDON.—The Commissioners shall ascertain the net annual income of the property vested in them, and compensation shall be made in respect thereof, by payment to the Church Body of a capital sum equal to fourteen times the amount of such net income. By that method the sum allowed by the Ministerial plan, as the capital value of life interests (5,500,000*l*.) is increased in the ratio of 14 to 11½, that is, is increased to 6,700,000*l*. nearly; and the excess is 1,200,000*l*.

Earl of CARNARVON.—Fourteen times the amount of the yearly incomes to be commuted shall be paid to the Church body. This amendment was carried on Thursday in the House of Lords. Its pecuniary result is the same as that of Lord Bandon, and gives the Church a sum of 1,200,000*l*.

##### PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.

Archbishop of CANTERBURY.—The title of the Church to private endowments shall commence A.D. 1560, instead of A.D. 1660, and all glebes granted by Queen Elizabeth and her successors to the Church shall be retained by it. The value of the property thus given to the Church Body is estimated at 930,000*l*.

##### COMPENSATION TO CURATES.

Archbishop of DUBLIN.—In estimating the incomes of beneficed clergy the incomes of permanent curates shall not be deducted as the bill proposes; curates not permanent shall receive increased gratuities varying from 1,500*l*. to 300*l*. The effect of this amendment is to increase this compensation in the aggregate by a sum between 400,000*l*. and 600,000*l*.

Marquis of SALISBURY.—In estimating the incomes of beneficed clergy the incomes of permanent curates shall not be deducted as the bill proposes; but permanent curates shall be paid by the Commissioners their full incomes so long as they discharge their present or other spiritual duties, or if disabled by age or infirmity. This amendment, of which the pecuniary effect is somewhat less than that of the Archbishop of Dublin, was adopted on Thursday, with a modification that the curates' stipends should not be deducted from those of incumbents, except where the curates are employed by obligation of law.

##### BENEFICED CLERGYMEN.

Bishop of PETERBOROUGH.—In computing incomes of clergymen, there shall be deducted, besides other rates and taxes for which they are liable, the tax on clerical incomes now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and various other payments. Also that the annuity of every beneficed clergyman, with whatever other ecclesiastical stipend he may have, shall be made up to not less than 200*l*. per annum. The former of these amendments was carried, and the last withdrawn, on Thursday. The pecuniary effect it estimated between 700,000*l*. and 830,000*l*.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL RESIDENCES.

Marquis of SALISBURY.—In Clause 27, by which ecclesiastical residences and see houses may be vested in the Church body on payment of specified sums, omit all the provisions for payment. This amendment, which was carried on Friday, gives the Church a sum of 152,000*l*.

Lord O'NEIL.—Ecclesiastical residences, with not less than ten acres of land, to be provided for beneficed clergymen of the Church in parishes where such residences do not now exist. Multiplying the average value of residences by the number of them to be provided



under this amendment, it is found that the cost of this item would be about 600,000.

#### GRANT TO THE CHURCH BODY.

Marquis of SALISBURY.—The sum of 200,000l. to be granted to the Church Body for the payment of servants and expenses of management. This amendment, if carried, reduces the surplus by 200,000l.

#### TITHES RENT-CHARGE.

Earl of LIMERICK.—In estimating the price at which the tithe rent-charge may be commuted by the owners, deduct the poor-rates to which they are liable. This amendment, if carried, reduces the surplus by 500,000l.

#### PROPERTY VESTED IN THE COMMISSIONERS.

Lord CAIRNS.—All property vested in the Commissioners shall be subject to the same rights of renewal of leases as exist with respect to the lands of suppressed sees. This would reduce the value of the property by a sum between 800,000 and 400,000l.

#### EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS UPON THE SURPLUS.

Mr. Gladstone estimated the surplus as between 7,000,000l. and 8,000,000l.

Lord Granville stated in the House of Lords that the effect of the amendments would be as follows:

Lord Cairns	£400,000
Marquis of Salisbury	852,000
Earl of Limerick	500,000
Bishop of Peterborough	330,000
Archbishop of Dublin	600,000
Archbishop of Canterbury	930,000
Archbishop of York	1,875,000

£4,987,000

Or nearly £5,000,000

Deducting this outside figure from outside surplus we get

Upon the basis of outside figures:	
Lord Cairns	£100,000 less
Archbishop of Dublin	200,000 less
Bishop of Peterborough	130,000 less

£430,000

This would reduce amendments to

But if we take £4,000,000, and deduct it from the lowest estimated surplus

We get the same sum

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF JAMAICA.

On Wednesday a numerous and influential deputation, composed of gentlemen interested in the affairs of Jamaica, waited on Earl Granville, at the Colonial Office, Downing-street. As the Jamaica Clergy Act will expire at the end of this year, the Government will be obliged to determine what shall be the future position of the Church of England in that island. The object of the deputation was to insist that the same policy of disestablishment which has been adopted in regard to Ireland should be applied to Jamaica.

Earl Granville, who was suffering from gout, and looked very ill, entered the room on crutches; and it was understood that had he been unable to come to Downing-street he would have received the deputation at his house in Bruton-street. The deputation included Mr. Crum-Ewing, M.P., Mr. R. Shaw, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, M.P., Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. Carter, M.P., Mr. P. Rylands, M.P., Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., Mr. J. Candlish, M.P., Mr. J. Howard, M.P., Colonel Roden, M.P., Mr. E. M. Richards, M.P., Mr. C. Reed, M.P., Mr. H. Richard, M.P., Mr. E. D. Gourley, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., Sir J. Bowring, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Rev. J. H. Millard, Dr. Underhill, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Chesson, Mr. Browing, Mr. Templeton, Mr. J. O. Williams, Rev. R. Spears, Rev. S. H. Booth, Rev. W. Reed, Hon. Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. T. C. Turberville, Mr. Stafford Allen, Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Yarmouth; and Mr. Bacon.

Mr. CRUM-EWING, M.P., addressing the noble earl, said he had the honour to introduce to his lordship a deputation composed of various religious denominations, who were desirous of calling the attention of the Government to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in Jamaica. Now that the Clergy Act was about to expire in that island, it was hoped that the policy which had been adopted in regard to Ireland would be acted upon in Jamaica, especially as the support of the Church of England out of the revenues of the colony was regarded as a great hardship by the Nonconformist portion of the population. (Hear, hear.) It would not be necessary for him to make any lengthened statement, as he was to be followed by Dr. Underhill, who would explain more in detail the objects which the deputation had in view. (Hear, hear.)

A memorial was read by Dr. UNDERHILL, of which the following is an abstract:—

As the Act to consolidate and amend the laws relative to the clergy of Jamaica, known as "The Clergy Act," and passed in 1858, will expire on the approaching 31st of December, it is presumed that her Majesty's Government will feel bound to consider the ecclesiastical policy which should henceforth be pursued in Jamaica. For that reason, the gentlemen comprising the deputation, who take a deep interest in all that concerns the religious and social welfare of the island, and who, as they believe, express the sentiments of a large proportion of its inhabitants, desire to submit to your lordship certain facts which, in their judgment, should exercise a decisive influence on the counsels of the Government. The population of Jamaica, according to the census of 1861, was 441,264. In 1863, when the Jamaica Establishment was, in what may be considered, as its normal state, the number of Episcopalian places of worship was—according to the Jamaica "Blue Book"—87; the number of sittings 46,434, and the reported attendance

39,710. As, however, in forty-four cases the attendance and the number of sittings are the same, this attendance must be regarded as being in excess of the real numbers; but, even if they be accepted as accurate, only one-eleventh of the population avail themselves of the services of the Church of England. At the same period there were reported to be 261 Nonconformist places of worship, capable of containing 127,660 persons, with an average attendance of 87,115 persons. Thus the provision for religious worship made by Nonconformists was three times as large as that made by the Establishment; and for every Episcopalian there were more than two Nonconformist worshippers. The Baptists alone had as many places of worship as the Episcopalians, and the Wesleyans nearly the same number. Since that time the figures may have slightly altered, but, substantially, the relative positions of the several parties are the same as in 1863. The Nonconformist places of worship have all been built by means of voluntary contribution—partly raised in the country, but for the most part the gift of the native population. The ministers of the Baptist body are wholly maintained by their congregations, and other Nonconformist ministers are partially supported by the missionary societies of this country, but probably to the extent of one-half by those to whom they minister. In the matter of education also, the Nonconformists of Jamaica have equally outstripped Episcopalians; the number of day schools provided by the former being 288, as against 104 provided by the latter; notwithstanding that all but eight of the Episcopalian schools receive State aid, while nearly half the Nonconformist schools have hitherto been unaided by the Government. It is important to add that the Nonconformists of Jamaica who maintain these religious and educational agencies, belong, for the most part, to a race which has but lately been freed from the degrading influences of slavery, and that they still occupy a humble social position. On the other hand, the members of the Church of England comprise most of the owners of property, the employers, and the official class in the island. Yet, while the comparatively poor majority of the population of Jamaica cheerfully provide for the maintenance of religious institutions at their own cost, the Church of the wealthy majority is supported partly from Imperial funds, but chiefly out of the island revenues, and is placed in a position of legal superiority. The Ecclesiastical Establishment of Jamaica has two bishops, one of whom (the Bishop of Jamaica) permanently resides in England, but receives 1,400l. a year from the Imperial Treasury; the other (the Bishop of Kingston), who discharges all the duties of the episcopate, and who draws 1,600l. a year from the same source, besides receiving 400l. a year net as an archdeacon. At the time already named three archdeacons received together, 1,400l. a year from the consolidated fund, and of these, one received as a rector, 500l. a year from the island treasury; the other two receiving from the same source 340l. each as island curates. In addition, there were twenty-five rectors with salaries of from 350l. to 600l. a year, paid from the island revenues, together with houses and glebes, or allowances in lieu thereof. There were also forty-nine island curates, receiving 340l. a year, and fifteen stipendiary curates, receiving from 100l. to 300l. Altogether the stipends and allowances of the Jamaica Establishment amounted to 37,378l. a year, of which 30,278l. was furnished from the taxation of the island, and 7,100l. was paid from the English Consolidated Fund. The total ecclesiastical expenditure was still larger, inasmuch as the church repairs and other church expenses were also paid out of the island revenues; these additional charges amounting to from 8,000l. to 9,000l. a year. At the time when this heavy expenditure for ecclesiastical purposes was being incurred, the total ordinary expenditure of the island was but 343,297l.; while the revenues from taxation were annually declining, and in the year 1855-6 showed a deficit of 80,000l. At the end of 1866 Sir John Grant gave notice that after the 1st of July, 1867, the Episcopalian congregations must themselves pay the salaries of clerks, organists, beadles, and other minor functionaries, with the other expenses previously paid out of the annual votes of the House of Assembly. This step was taken with the concurrence of the Bishop of Kingston, and the obligations thereby imposed on the Episcopalian congregations, have, it is understood, been cheerfully met. With the same object the Legislative Council, in 1867, passed a law rearranging and reducing from twenty-two to fourteen the parishes into which the island is divided, and which in size and organisation resemble English counties. While these reductions in the Jamaica Establishment have been effected by the local Government, the Imperial Legislature has taken another step in the same direction. The Nonconformists of Jamaica have always regarded it as a great wrong done to themselves, that an establishment should be maintained for the benefit of one-eleventh part of the population, while, apart from all statistical objections, it does violence to their most cherished convictions, and is an occasion of irritation and disunion, and in their judgment inflicts serious injury on religion. The deputation base their present appeal to her Majesty's Government alone, but both Houses of Parliament have now sanctioned a policy of disestablishment in Ireland, and on the ground of the injustice which is involved in the establishment of the Church of a minority of the community. The position of the Church of England in Jamaica and in Ireland is in that respect the same; while the Church of England in Jamaica has none of those claims to consideration which rest upon age, upon ecclesiastical organisation, upon historical associations, and upon the attachment of any considerable portion of the population. The Establishment in Jamaica is to a large extent incorporated with the civil administration of the island, is of modern date, and could be disestablished without serious difficulty. The deputation wish to assure your lordship that no measure short of this will remove the objections of those whom they represent; a further reduction of the Establishment, or a removal of its grosser evils, would be altogether inefficacious, and the principles of Nonconformists would lead them to refuse to accept of State assistance for themselves, should it be offered, as a condition of retaining the existing Establishment. The Legislature of the Bahamas has lately passed a measure of disestablishment for that colony, and the conviction is confidently entertained that no less decisive measure will prove adequate in Jamaica. On the part of those who urge this course there is unreserved readiness to assent to equitable arrangements in regard to the life

interests of the existing holders of ecclesiastical offices. But they would regard as calamitous the renewal in 1869 of the legislation of 1858; while they confidently believe that a policy based on a sound principle will be the only policy which will prove to be lasting, and will lay the foundations of abiding peace and prosperity in a country where both have, unhappily, been so often wanting.

Dr. Underhill added that, as the people were now deprived of representative government, they could not give practical effect to their views, and that therefore it was the more incumbent on the home Government to treat those views with the greatest consideration.

The Rev. Dr. MULLENS (London Missionary Society), in a few emphatic words, bore testimony to the manner in which the voluntary principle had worked in the mission stations of the island. This was not only true of the London missionary stations, but of those of the Baptists and United Presbyterians. On this question all sections of the Church were entirely at one. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. T. BROWN (Northampton), as one who had gone through Jamaica, and come in contact with persons of all opinions, corroborated the remarks of the last speaker. His conviction was that the people there felt that they were unjustly dealt with. They would not be propitiated by any reduction. It was not the sum so much they cared for as the principle.

Mr. BREWIN, a member of the Society of Friends, said that, without wishing to disparage the Established clergy of Jamaica, they were so few and so scattered that the civil advantages of such a body were trifling compared with the results of hundreds of schoolmasters located in almost every district where there was population, and forming a body of recognised agents for the intellectual and moral training of the whole community. The Government having undertaken to aid the schools might well cease its payments to the clergy. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN BOWRING, who was introduced as an extensive traveller, gave it as his conviction that the object of the deputation was both opportune and necessary.

It was stated that the Wesleyan missionary body fully concurred in the objects proposed to be attained.

Some members of Parliament would have addressed the Colonial Secretary also, but they had to leave in a body to be ready for a division in the House of Commons.

Earl GRANVILLE: I am afraid I cannot give any definite information to the deputation as to the object of your visit, but if I state what has taken place you will see that, on the part of the Colonial Office, Mr. Monsell and myself entirely agree with the deputation on the general principle. With regard to the method of carrying it out, I am not prepared to give any information. Four months ago I wrote to Sir John Peter Grant, stating the views of her Majesty's Government upon this particular question, reminding him of the necessity for attending to it, in consequence of the expiry of the Act to which you have referred, and asking for information on certain specific points which I mentioned to him with regard, among other things, to the working of the different religious bodies in the island. I told him that any arrangement submitted by him and his council would receive very favourable consideration, if it was based upon the principle of giving moral and religious culture to the subject race, and not to give ascendancy to any particular creed. (Cheers.) Subject to that paramount consideration, our object is that no exclusive advantage should be given to any particular denomination. I have not yet received any answer from the Governor, nor do I expect to do so, because matters of this kind, there as here, no doubt require some little time for consideration. Therefore I am only able to tell you what has happened, and, as far as it goes, I gather we are agreed upon the several principles as to what ought to be done in the island of Jamaica. Such a deputation as this will strengthen our position, and I think I may add, that in this matter we can hardly be subject to the taunt we receive with respect to the Irish Church—that we are undermining the Protestant religion. (Laughter and cheers.)

Dr. UNDERHILL, on behalf of the deputation, thanked his lordship for his patience and courtesy, and the deputation then withdrew.

#### THE VOYSEY PROSECUTION.

In the *Daily News* of Monday appeared a letter from the well-known Biblical critic, Dr. Davidson, upon the prosecution of Mr. Voysey, which is made the text of a very sensible leading article. The letter contends that "all such prosecutions injure a Church"; that, whether Mr. Voysey is right or wrong, he "gives his readers the impression of a courageous, honest ecclesiastic, ready to speak out all that is in his mind about the contents of the Bible." "These," adds Dr. Davidson, "are rare qualities—would it not be better to answer than to denounce him?" The Church, he thinks, ought to be widened. "A national Church should be, so far as practicable, co-extensive with the nation, allowing free scope for many varieties of opinion." There should be such "changes in the creeds and articles as would bring the Church nearer the Catholic ideal, which thoughtful, learned, and scientific men approve." The writer then proceeds to praise the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for their large-mindedness, and gives it as his opinion, in various forms of speech, that Church government ought to be in the hands of the laity rather than the clergy, and that a State Church governed by laymen is a far better institution than any which the voluntary system can afford. Upon all this the *Daily News* very justly observes, that whatever may be the merits of Mr. Voysey's case, Dr. Davidson's view of the sub-



ject would render all creeds and articles absurd. The writer very pertinently asks "why the State should pay ten thousand gentlemen to profess their own special opinions once a week," and goes on to say—

Dr. Davidson thinks that the way to make the Church co-extensive with the nation is to get rid of a number of propositions at present contained in the articles and creeds. These he proposes to treat as so much deck lumber which sinks the ship in the water and embarrasses its progress. We are far from asserting that a simplification of dogma would not be a great improvement. The last definition, the rage for pressing logical forms to extreme conclusions—a disposition favoured by exaggerated views of the capacities of language—has no doubt done infinite mischief in the Church, distracting the heart and conscience, and multiplying errors, sects, and strifes. But if it is proposed to eliminate from the creeds of the Church all which anybody may find a hindrance to freedom of belief—and there are those who tell us that even the doctrine of a personal God subjects their religious development to constraint—what provision is to be made for those who at present form the majority of the congregations of the Church of England? Is it seriously supposed that they would remain after the doctrines which they have been accustomed to regard as of the very essence of Christianity, had been deprived of all ecclesiastical recognition, and reduced to the private and unsupported opinions of those who hold them? And would not the present ministers of the Establishment be guilty of arrogant impertinence if they continued to assert as truths propositions from which the assent of the Church had been generally withdrawn. "If you don't know, don't tell," is a rule as good in religion as elsewhere. We take it that the Establishment of the Church of England is a sign that the country substantially believes its faith to be true. If, however, we are all in the dark about these matters, and there is nothing certain, what is there to establish or endow?

We believe that those who, like Dr. Davidson, imagine it possible to effect any important change in the creeds or articles of the Church of England, and at the same time to preserve it as an Establishment, are under an entire delusion. Such a work would be equivalent to re-establishment; and these are not the days for establishing State Churches. The Church of England has incalculable advantages in its splendid history, nevertheless it will prove most difficult for her to maintain her position as an Established Church. The very serious opposition which manifests itself in the doctrines taught in her pulpits and at her altars has already made her Establishment the equivalent of concurrent endowment. The position of the Church as it regards the nation is weakened, because its character every year becomes more vague and uncertain. Whether a change in the direction indicated by Dr. Davidson would be justifiable on theological grounds, is a question we leave to others; but we take it to be morally certain that such a change would precipitate that disestablishment of the Church which its most discerning children already see to be inevitable. It would lead to an enormous secession from the Church, convert the whole body of orthodox Dissenters and Wesleyans into her active enemies, and greatly strengthen the Church of Rome. But it will not happen. Difficulties there are doubtless in the position of the Church of England, but if that Church cannot stand as an institution of positive faith, it cannot stand as a mere organ of critical inquiry, for which, besides, it is not wanted. The free critical activity of an educated people is sure always to be exercised on the greatest of all subjects. On the other hand, the cause of religion in England is, under God, in the hands of the religious people of England, and we venture to think is infinitely safer there than it would be in the keeping of any Sovereign, Parliament, or Council.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL will, it is thought, be sent down to the Commons about the 17th instant.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.—The Rev. Richard Smyth, Moderator of the Irish General Assembly, has written a letter, in which he says that the Presbyterian Church in Ireland positively expects to be placed in every particular in a position of equality with the Irish Episcopal Church.

THE GREAT PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION in opposition to the bill, and especially to any concession to Maynooth out of the funds of the Established Church, which was announced for the 3rd July, is postponed until Saturday, the 10th July, when it will be held on Blackheath Common, at four p.m. It is not stated whether the bishops have been invited.

THE BENNETT PROSECUTION.—On Thursday the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in the appeal from the Archdeacon of Sheppard v. Phillimore and Bennett, in which the question was raised whether the Dean of Arches could decline to accept the letters of request. The Lord Chancellor gave the judgment of their lordships, and held that the Dean of Arches should hear the case on the letters of request as sent to him.

THE RITUALISTS.—The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, in a letter addressed to his St. Alban's congregation, informs them that the party with which he is associated do not intend to leave the Church of England, but that they are "going to fight as long as we have breath in us for the full acceptance in the Church of England of the Catholic teaching which she has received through her forefathers in a tradition of eighteen centuries from our Lord Himself."

THE COMPENSATION TO MAYNOOTH.—The amendment of Lord Fitzwaller to rescind the compensation to Maynooth was rejected by 146 to 22. The minority was comprised of the following peers:—The Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Exeter; the Earls Amberst, Bandon, Brooke and Warwick, Erne, Romney, and Selkirk; Viscounts Clancarty, Hill, and Melville; the Bishop of Tuam; and Lords Clarina, Colchester, Congleton, Denman, Fitzwaller, Grimstead (Earl Enniskillen), Northwick, O'Neill, Silchester (Earl of Longford), and Wynford.

THE BISHOPS AND CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT.—Nine prelates, including the two English Archbishops, voted in the minority in favour of "levelling

up." Only five (three English and two Irish) voted with the majority against levelling up! The Archbishop of Dublin left the House before the division. The Bishop of Limerick has long since mysteriously disappeared, and besides the invalid prelates, the Bishops of Norwich, Ripon, Manchester, Worcester, and Hereford were all absent. The Bishops of Durham, Chester, and Llandaff were at their post and did their duty, and so also were the Bishops of Tuam and Derry.—*Record*.

THE REV. J. C. RYLE on "LEVELLING-UP."—The Vicar of Stradbroke in a letter to the *Record* says, "I shall be told, I suppose, that the position of things leaves no alternative. We must either pay the Roman Catholic priests or be prepared for complete disendowment of the Protestant Church. I have not the slightest hesitation about my answer. I would rather see the whole United Church of England and Ireland disestablished and disendowed to-morrow, than see Roman Catholic priests paid by the State. God can make up to us the loss of endowments; but the God of the Bible, in my judgment, will never bless the Protestant Government which deliberately puts the clock back, returns to Egypt, and endows Popery."

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN has accepted the Mastership of the Temple. In a letter to the Mayor of Doncaster he says, "It is an office of no emolument, but it opens to him the prospect of some usefulness, with God's blessing, for the later years of his life. He says he has felt of late the increasing sense of the weight of the parochial charge which has been laid upon him, and although the parting will be bitter to him, he earnestly hopes that God will raise up the right man to follow him in the charge of a beloved church and people. The announcement of the vicar's resignation was received (the *Leeds Mercury* says) by all classes with the deepest regret, and with some degree of surprise. Dr. Vaughan has been vicar of Doncaster nearly nine years. The living is in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and is worth about 500*l.* a-year."

THE CEREMONY OF CONSECRATING THREE COLONIAL BISHOPS of the Church of England took place on Wednesday morning at Westminster Abbey. The Rev. S. E. Marsden, M.A., vicar of Bengeworth, Worcestershire (grandson of the first Australian missionary), was consecrated to the Bishopric of Bathurst, Australia—a diocese taken from the enormous see of Sydney; the Rev. W. G. Cowie, rector of Stafford, to the Bishopric of Auckland, vice Bishop Selwyn (who was called Bishop of New Zealand), translated to the see of Lichfield; and the Ven. Walter Chambers to the Bishopric of Labuan, vice Dr. M'Dougal, resigned from ill-health. Bishop Chambers, who for many years laboured as a missionary in the last-named diocese, will also be appointed (by the Rajah) Bishop of Sarawak. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A GRACEFUL ACT.—A pleasing illustration of the good feeling which now extensively prevails on the part of some Church of England clergymen towards their brethren in the Nonconformist ministry appears in a published letter of the Rev. J. H. Iles, rector of St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton. The Congregational Union of England and Wales will hold its autumnal meetings in that town in October next, when the number of ministers and delegates in attendance will probably be about 700. The rector accordingly expresses his desire to avail himself of that opportunity "to return some of that hospitality which was so readily afforded by Nonconformists" at the Church Congress there. "Should the time of your meeting (he writes to the Rev. T. G. Horton) not clash with any other engagement, I shall be ready to offer board and lodging to any two guests whom the committee may send to us."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PROTESTANT ZEALOTS.—The National Protestant Union have issued a manifesto against the policy of giving a glebe-house or a glebe to the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, of which they say, "that Mr. Gladstone should canvass for this notable scheme is perfectly intelligible. It must turn to his profit." That Mr. Gladstone had steadily opposed this very scheme, and that he had two days before the date of this appeal repudiated it at the Mansion House, did not hinder the publication of the foolish words we have quoted. Could it, however, have been foreseen that on the very day of their issue the Marquis of Salisbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the Bishop of Oxford, would be joining in such a scheme against the Government, this wretched libel might not have been perpetrated.—*Daily News*.

INTENDED CLERICAL SYNOD IN IRELAND.—The postponement of the disestablishment of the Irish Church for another year was supported, and perhaps proposed, by some who were not aware of the scheme for which it was chiefly intended to make provision. We are informed, on good authority, that the heads of the Irish Church have resolved to convene a Clerical Synod or Convocation in Ireland, from which the laity are to be entirely excluded. In the event of the bill becoming law, it is intended that this Clerical Synod shall be called on to give a sacerdotal and ecclesiastical sanction to the appropriation of the property of the existing Irish Church Establishment to the purposes directed by Parliament; so that by this device the property might not lose its character as a dead end, and the Free Irish Church should receive it, not as the gift of a secular Parliament, but as coming under the sanction of a Clerical Synod claiming Divine authority. It is easy to trace the authorship of this scheme, which is the same as that which has been applied to Convocation in England with reference to the alteration in the subscription oaths. It has been said that the postponement of

the disestablishment, if irrevocably determined on, would be a very doubtful boon to the Irish Church. But if there is to be a Clerical Synod, the time for convening such a body and carrying out its decisions, would render it almost absolutely necessary to delay for another year.—*Record*.

THE STATE CHURCH IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—Nothing can be more dismal than the picture which prelates have painted of the unhappy villagers, left to the "spurious" religion which voluntarism nurtures. But these villages of England, in which this "respectable religion"—for that is after all just what is meant—has been maintained for ages, are at this moment the lairs of an amount of ignorance, vice, aqualor, misery, which are the burning shame of our Christian civilisation. When we read these arguments, and think of poor Hodge, we cannot help asking how much of the "sweetness and light," of which Establishments are so full and Voluntary Churches so bare, "plays" over his lot. We groan over the alienation of the working classes. The time has come for Churchmen to ask themselves how much of this is due to this very respectable and scholarly form which has been impressed at such cost on our Christianity. How much of the vital fire which would have quickened and purified the masses has been killed in the process? It touches them not. Their chosen teachers are mainly Nonconformists; while the Archbishops confess that it leaves the upper class, whose sympathy it might claim, so cold and careless, that if State pay be withdrawn, as far as the Church is concerned, the Gospel must fall out of the land.—*Rev. J. Baldwin Brown in the Daily News*.

AN ALARMING POWER IN THE STATE.—A goodly number of Protestant Dissenters have realised a fact during the past week that is doubtless new to them. It is this, that Mr. Miall and the Liberation Society have been the means of obtaining the overwhelming majority on the Irish Church question in the House of Commons. We have it from no less an authority than that of Lord Derby, the Conservative leader, who in the good old times of proxies always carried a majority of sound arguments in his pockets, be the speeches of his opponents in the debate ever so convincing. Well, we will accept the fact coming from such an authority; and what does it prove? Simply that pure reason and truth will in the end prevail over intolerance and snobbery. Those of us who have arrived at middle age can remember the time when the Nonconformist was a despised animal; when it was considered (to use the words of an eminent clergyman), that there was "something wrong in being a Dissenter, and that a Dissenter ought in some way to be punished for his dissent," and where he was punished somewhat in the same way as the Pharisee punished the Publican—by the free use of the cold shoulder. In remote rural districts this "unworthy sentiment, inherited from the age of intolerance" (we again quote the clergyman), is yet in some degree felt, but, according to Lord Derby, the nation at large has been so permeated with the doctrines of the Liberation Society that the result is a majority of 114 in the House of Commons against the continuance of an alien State Church in Ireland. Truly Dissenters ought to be proud of their position. Not many mighty, not many noble, figure in their ranks, so the power to induce the snobocracy to sign Liberation petitions has not been theirs. Argument and truth have at last prevailed, as, in the long run, argument and truth always will. Wales has nobly done its best to assist in the Parliamentary majority, and in Wales we were told that the fear of the Dissenting divines at last outweighed the fear of landlords. But even here the argument fails, for, as was forcibly pointed out in your columns, it has always been a taunt on Dissenters that their ministers were their servants, and that if they did not preach what suited the itching ears of their flocks, the supplies were stopped and the parsons were starved. The truth is, that the nation has at last yielded to justice, and, according to Lord Derby, the once despised Dissenters have now taught the nation that, at least, compulsory religion where it is repugnant to the feelings of a people is not Christianity.—*Our Country Advertiser*.

THE LAW OF MORTMAIN.—The matter of Watmough's trusts has just come before Vice-Chancellor Malins. It was a petition by the trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel at St. Helena for the payment of a sum of 534*l.* 8*s.* paid into court under the will of the late Mr. Watmough, Wesleyan minister. The case is interesting as showing the extent to which the Statute of Mortmain is enforced by the English courts. The testator, after providing for his funeral and testamentary expenses, and for his wife for her life, left the residue in trust "to be used or employed towards the erection of a new Wesleyan chapel in the town of St. Helena, instead of the one now in use, when such an erection shall take place." The testator died in 1863, and his widow in 1868. After the widow's death the executors paid 534*l.* 8*s.* into court, as representing the property directed by the will to be given towards the erection of a new Wesleyan chapel in the town of St. Helena. It appeared that at the time of the testator's death there was no actual scheme for the erection of a new Wesleyan chapel, though the necessity of building a new chapel had been discussed by the testator and other members of the Wesleyan Society in St. Helena. In August, 1867, a site for a new chapel was purchased, and the chapel had since been erected thereon, and was now almost completed. The petition had been served upon the testator's next of kin, who maintained that the gift was void under the Statute of Mortmain, as being a gift for the purchase of land for the benefit of a religious body, and that they were therefore entitled to the fund. The Vice-Chancellor held that the money bequeathed for the



building of a church, chapel, or other charity, unless the testator distinctly and upon the face of his will points to some land already in mortmain, the court would understand him to mean that an interest in land is to be purchased, and therefore the gift would be bad. It was not enough to show a presumption that the testator had in his mind land already acquired, unless the land was actually pointed at in the will. The onus of showing that the intention of the testator was restrained within the lawful limits was upon the parties seeking to take the bequest out of the statute; the intention must appear upon the will, absolutely clear and certain, to exclude the employment of the fund from the purchase of land, and must not be a matter of speculation or conjecture. Under these circumstances, the court, being of opinion that the gift towards building the chapel is void, and that the fund in court belongs to the next of kin, ordered an inquiry in chambers for the next of kin, and gave the petitioners their costs out of the fund, as between solicitor and client.

### Religious and Denominational News.

#### RETIREMENT OF THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.

On Sunday morning a most impressive service was held in the King's Weigh-house Chapel, Fish-street-hill, on the occasion of the Rev. T. Binney formally laying down the pastoral office, the duties of which he has discharged during a period of forty years. A very large congregation assembled, amongst those present being many from the suburbs who in former years were amongst Mr. Binney's hearers. The sermon consisted of a review of the last forty years. The texts selected as the basis of the discourse were significant and touching: "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God hath led thee these forty years"; "Hear my prayer, O Lord! give ear to my supplications, and enter not into judgment with Thy servant, for in Thy sight no man living can be justified." Pausing for a few moments, the preacher looked the vast congregation in the face, and then, with considerable emotion, proceeded to say that it was well known that on that day he not only completed a forty years' ministry amongst his people, but that in a great measure he laid down that ministry itself, and retired from the obligations of regular official duty. That being the case, it would hardly be doing justice, either to them or to himself, if his address did not directly bear on a fact so interesting and so important to them both. It would be foolish to ignore it, and to do so, indeed, would most likely disappoint a very natural expectation. The two passages he had read as suitable starting-points for their reflection had been selected—the first as meeting the thoughts and feelings of his congregation, the second as expressive of his own. In the first place, Mr. Binney took a review of the events, national and ecclesiastical, which had issued in what made the England of to-day very different from what it was at the beginning of the period in question. In the course of his remarks he said: "When I came to London, George the Fourth was King; the reputation of the man did not commend or illustrate the office; the institution was in danger of sharing the contempt that was excited by its representative. Under the present occupant of the throne, loyalty to it has revived and deepened, both as a principle and a sentiment. More than once during the period under review, continental revolutions have had their effect on thought and feeling, especially in some classes among us, which occasioned temporary apprehension; while other kinds of revolution among ourselves, in the shape of political reforms, repeal of taxes on food, free trade, commercial treaties, railways, telegraphs, penny postage, cheap newspapers, and other things, have put the England of to-day into an utterly different condition from what it was forty years ago. It is impossible for those whose experience is limited to understand and estimate the greatness of the change which some of the things mentioned have effectuated in our social English life. Forty years ago, large spaces in Australia which are now covered with towns and cities, the land intersected by railways, the harbours filled with ships, were mere bush. Our countrymen had made no settlements, nor were those colonies themselves either planned or named. So to speak, the country was distant from us many months; now the monthly letter can be reckoned on to a day, and the voyage may be made the holiday of a summer. In this way scores of things might be mentioned as to trade, commerce, manufactures, popular education, science, philosophy, historical investigation, geographical discovery, and so on, which during the last forty years have wonderfully increased physical comfort, enlarged the boundaries of knowledge, and given fresh impulses and new directions to thought. But leaving these matters, it is rather our business to advert to some of the religious phenomena that have distinguished the last forty years. Slight references only can be attempted. From the post of observation which I have occupied now for so long a time, I have witnessed movements and upheavings on all sides among the different religious communities. There was agitation among our peaceful neighbours the Friends, which continued for a long time, found expression in books and pamphlets, and led in the end to a considerable number of individual secessions, the separatists uniting themselves to one or other of the surrounding Churches. There was a memorable conflict in the Wesleyan body, sharp, protracted, convulsive, which ended in many ministers and much people taking a stand which issued in the promotion of new and distinct societies. There was that struggle in the North which

ended in the protest before, and the deliberate secession from, the General Assembly of Dr. Chalmers and his colleagues, their solemn march through the streets of Edinburgh, and their formation of the Free Church, whose action and growth have made it one of the wonders of our times. Among ourselves there have been contests about Church and Dissent, voluntarism, Anglicanism, Irvingism, Brethrenism, Gorham controversies, Colenso controversies, and the thousand-and-one questions which have successively risen up as new phases of thought have appeared, or old pretensions have been resuscitated and revived. Convocations, Church Congresses, Congregational Unions, preaching in theatres, special evening services for the people in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, City missions, Bible women, lay helpers, Young Men's Christian Associations, the temperance movement, improved dwellings for the poor, the Saturday half-holiday—these things thus thrown out as they happen to be recollected, and many more that might be named, all which have sprung up within the last forty years, are expressions, in one form or other, of the activity of the religious element, or of the philanthropic element as influenced by religion. It is difficult even to enumerate all that might be mentioned—impossible to enlarge on any of the religious movements which have transpired before us, some of which have had singular results. One movement, for instance, that began among the followers of a Presbyterian, grew gradually into an Apostolic Church, with apostles, angels, prophets, evangelists, priests, sacrifice, incense, dresses and robes of divers colours, and the assumption of the community's being the only true Church in the world, whose inspiration, powers, and attributes all others were required to recognise. Another movement, whose object was to protest against the existence of sects, the idea being that Christians as such should meet together in love, all being equal, and all alike having liberty of ministry—has come to be not only the most narrow and sectarian in spirit, but has split into two or three sects, one of which anathematizes the others, and claims to be itself, exclusively and alone, God's assembly of the saints. Forty years ago things were advancing towards what presently culminated in a great act of political reform; the excitement of the public mind was universal and intense, and issued in this—"that the Church was in danger," and that the Establishment might probably and speedily fall! There arose a great cry and a prolonged controversy. Both parties were influenced by extravagant anticipations. It was seriously believed, by some on each side, that the days of the National Establishment were numbered, and there were those who went so far as to offer us terms—to propose that the church edifices, as belonging to the nation, should be alternately at the service of the different denominations. But there was another movement going on underneath—the claims of the Church, as such—its constitution, its exclusiveness, the apostolic succession of its ministry, the validity of its orders, and the efficacy of its sacraments—these things began to be dwelt upon; it was in some respects a reaction against the possible loss of prestige should the Establishment fall, and a fight for distinction which mere temporal vicissitude could not destroy. All know to what that has led; school after school has sprung up from the first seeds; some of the originators of the movement, as they kept advancing, felt obliged to enter into the Church of Rome; their successors have taken new ground, and decline to see any necessity for such a step, since they can bring the old Catholic Church into their own, or resuscitate it out of her ruins. Hence, with them, the Communion has become the mass; priesthood, sacrifice, the real presence, confession, penance, invocation of saints, prayers for the dead, are all advocated and practised; and thus such a state of things has been developed, and is now before our eyes, as was utterly inconceivable forty years ago. Alongside of this extraordinary movement, English clergymen, under the name of what is Catholic, introducing and obtruding Romanism, condemning the Reformation, and repudiating the term Protestant as an offence; alongside of this, and partly because of it, we have the vast increase of Romanism proper, archbishop, bishops, priests, monks, abbots, nuns, churches, monasteries, oratories, schools—all sorts of buildings and institutions everywhere springing up, all of which I honestly confess is to me a very serious sign of the times. Turning to the other side, it is curious to observe how some of those who at first trembled for the Establishment—politicians and ecclesiastics alike—have come round to an utterly different apprehension of things, so that many of the clergy accept the idea of a Free Church; and what was formerly an opinion, and confined to a few narrow, wrong-headed sectaries, is taken up and advocated by those in high places; what was looked at with fear, contempt, hostility, as the case might be, has become almost a national sentiment. Hence words are uttered, action contemplated, and measures framed at this very moment in and by the Imperial Parliament which for any one to have predicted forty years ago would have been regarded as the hallucination of insanity. Mr. Binney, having taken this wide outlook on "the general and the distant," turned to the history of the Church at the Weigh House, and concluded by a touching allusion to the humble estimate he entertained of anything he had done.

It may be added that, although Mr. Binney ceases henceforth to be the minister of the Weigh House congregation, he will retain a nominal and honorary connection with it, and preach occasionally.

The Rev. Alfred S. Richardson, of Southend, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at

Clifton Down, Bristol, to be co-pastor with the Rev. Henry Isaac Roper.

Dr. Lindsay Alexander, of Edinburgh, has just returned from Palestine, where he has been making a number of geographical and other investigations.

THE DOWNS CHAPEL, CLAPTON.—Rev. T. Vincent Tymms, of Accrington, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become minister of the above chapel, which is expected to be opened in the beginning of September.

POULTRY CHAPEL.—We understand that the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of Manchester, has at length decided to accept the invitation of the church and congregation of the Poultry Chapel to succeed the Rev. Dr. Spence as their pastor.

Mr. Nass, who was for some time co-pastor with Mr. Spurgeon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, but who was compelled through ill-health to seek another climate, has recently commenced a college at Melbourne, Australia, on the same principle as that on which the Pastors' College rests. Mr. Spurgeon, regarding this institution as a branch of his own, has made Mr. Nass a grant of 100*l*.

VICTORIA PARK.—A new Baptist chapel is in the course of erection near the entrance to Victoria Park, and yesterday afternoon the foundation-stone was laid in the presence of about 1,000 persons by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, who afterwards delivered a characteristic address, and was supported by many ministers of the Baptist and Independent denominations. The new chapel will be in the Italian style of architecture, capable of holding 800 persons, and the cost, including site, will be about 4,600*l*.

BLECHINGLEY.—The village chapel at Blethingley, in Surrey, was reopened on Sunday, July 4th, after having been put into thorough repair at a cost of 80*l*. The Rev. W. P. Dothie, M.A., of Red Hill, preached to a full congregation in the afternoon, and Mr. C. Pook, the evangelist of the district, in the evening. This chapel is one of the seven village stations connected with the Congregational church at Red Hill, and is the fourth which has been thoroughly repaired within the last two years. The labours of the evangelist are attended with very encouraging results. The mission receives a grant from the Surrey Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society.

JUNCTION-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The anniversary sermons of this church were preached on Sunday, the 20th ult., in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Halley, and in the evening by the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Bedford Chapel. On Thursday evening, the 24th, the annual tea and public meeting were held. The chair was occupied by Josias Alexander, Esq. The report was of a very encouraging character, and stated that the church and congregation had recently subscribed 1,100*l*. towards the reduction of the debt. It is hoped that 1,500*l*. will be realised before the expiration of the current year. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, by S. Saddington, Esq.; the Rev. W. Roberts, the pastor; and the Revs. J. E. Turner, R. P. Clarke, James Fleming, and R. D. Wilson.

HAMBLEDON.—Services in connection with the recognition of the Rev. M. Henry Le Pla were held on Tuesday, June 22, in the Congregational Chapel, Pheasant's-hill, Hambledon, Bucks. The Rev. A. W. Johnson opened the afternoon service by giving out a hymn; and the Rev. J. Jeffreys read the Scriptures and engaged in prayer. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. John Macfarlane, B.A., of Maidenhead. The recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Eastman, of Windsor. The Rev. James Rowland gave the charge to the minister from 1 Timothy iv. 16. At the close of the afternoon service, about 170 sat down to tea. In the evening the Rev. William Le Pla, of London, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; and the Rev. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., minister of King's Weigh House Chapel, London, preached an able sermon to the people. The above services were also in connection with the anniversary of Pheasant's Hill Chapel.

JOHN-STREET, BEDFORD-ROW.—On Tuesday evening, June 29, the recognition service of the Rev. Edward Medley, B.A., as pastor of John-street Church, was held, and a large congregation assembled. The service was introduced by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town. The usual questions were asked by Dr. Angus, and the Rev. W. G. Lewis then commended pastor and church to the Divine blessing, and the questions were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Medley. The Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, addressed the newly-chosen pastor. The address to the church was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, who dwelt on the various ways in which a church can efficiently help its pastor—by love, and obedience, and prayer, and work. There was a large attendance of neighbouring ministers, and messages of cordial sympathy were received from the Revs. S. Martin, of Westminster; Dr. Landels, F. Tucker, C. Bailhache, and Dr. Brook, &c.

BATHEASTON.—The Rev. Robert Rew has been publicly recognised as pastor of a recently-formed Congregational church at Bathaston, Bath. The doctrines preached in and the service of the parish church not being in accordance with the feelings and desires of a portion of its congregation, they seceded. Instead of, as in other places, forming themselves into a Free Church of England, they have accepted the tenets and order of services of the Congregational body. Their minister was formally recognised on the 8th June. The Rev. J. Metcalfe White, B.A., of Tisbury, delivered an address on the principles and history of the Christian Church. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. Thos. Mann, of Trowbridge. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Edwards, minister of the Free Church of England, Calne; and the charge to the minister was given by the Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., of Bath. In



the evening the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, preached to the people. The Rev. J. Wills, of Bath, and other ministers, also took part in the services. The congregation intend shortly to commence erecting a new church.

**ESHER-STREET, KENNINGTON-LANE.**—The church and congregation of Esher-street celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of the settlement of their pastor, the Rev. J. Marchant, on Tuesday, June 29, by a tea and public meeting. A large company assembled, including many friends from the neighbouring churches. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Alexander McArthur, the meeting was presided over by Alfred Houlder, Esq. Satisfactory reports of work done were furnished by the pastor, and deacon, Mr. Nicholls, who stated that the several societies were efficiently sustained, the Sunday and day schools were flourishing, the latter having nearly 200 children in daily attendance. In addition to the ordinary contributions to the support of the pastor and other benevolent objects, nearly 1,000l. had been expended in the removal of debt on the chapel and school, the erection of class-rooms for senior scholars, and in various necessary alterations and repairs. Congratulations were sent by pastors who were unable to be present, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Judge Payne, and the Revs. R. Berry, J. de Kewer Williams, and J. Pillans.

**OPEN AIR MISSION.**—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Open Air Mission was held on Tuesday evening, in the grounds of Mr. Charles H. L. Woodd, Roalyn House, Hampstead. About 500 were in attendance. Tea was provided, and the meeting held in a large marquee erected on the lawn. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P. The report was read by Mr. John Macgregor, Hon. Secretary, and the balance-sheet by Mr. G. Kirkham, Secretary. The income was 570l. 6s. 1d., expenditure, 568l. 4s. 7d., leaving a balance of 2l. 1s. 6d. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. John Gritton, Bowman Stephenson, Thomas Alexander, E. Petavel, and General Burrows. In the course of the evening Mr. Macgregor was presented with a portrait of his father, General Sir Duncan Macgregor, K.C.B., an address on vellum, and an English Hexapla, containing a list of the 217 names of contributors, chiefly members and friends of the mission. Mr. Macgregor, in reply, said that, taken utterly and entirely by surprise as he was, it was impossible for him to express his thanks for the handsome present as they should be expressed, but as long as he had it, and as often as he looked upon it, he would try and remember the concluding words of the address. The day was fine, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

**INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.**—The annual assembly of the Independent Methodist and Free Gospel Churches, comprising about sixty churches, mainly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, has just been held at Glasgow. Mr. Alexander Donovan, Glasgow, was re-elected president; Mr. W. Sanderson, vice-president; Mr. G. Winterburn, Bolton, treasurer. Mr. W. Oxley was appointed connexional secretary; Mr. J. Vicars, Bolton, vice-secretary; Mr. W. Brimelow, Bolton, editor of the magazine. The reports from the churches showed a considerable increase of members and scholars during the year; but the statistics were not read, being incomplete. A book-room committee was appointed to have charge of all publications. A conference had taken place with the Wesleyan Reform Association, relating to the two bodies coming into closer union, but the matter was not considered ripe for any resolution. On the motion for a petition to the House of Lords in favour of the Irish Church Bill, Mr. McCherry, of Glasgow, moved an amendment, denouncing the bill on account of the provision in it for aiding the Papacy, and expressing his belief that if the bill passed it would cause a revolution in Ireland. The amendment was supported by Mr. T. Holbrook, of Warrington, but but it was lost by a large majority, and the petition adopted. A resolution was passed in favour of Mr. Ryland's motion on the Sunday liquor traffic.

**CHESHUNT PRIZEMEN.**—The following list of successful prizemen was read by Dr. Reynolds at the Cheshunt anniversary, June 24th, and would have been inserted in our last number had not the report of the proceedings on which we had relied entirely failed us:—

The Honours list is as follows:—The Soper Theological Scholarship.—This, the highest Honour of the year, involving three days' examination in the higher classics in theological literature, in systematic divinity, and exegesis of the Old and New Testaments, has been conferred on Mr. James Gilmour, M.A., the second prizeman of last year.

#### First Division.

1. Mr. George Rutland Howat, B.A., of Enfield, First Prize and First Certificate.
2. Mr. John Saunders, B.A., of Baintree, Second Prize and Second Certificate.
3. Mr. Edward P. Rice, of Bangalore, Third Prize and Third Certificate.
4. Mr. W. David Ground, of London, Fourth Prize and Fourth Certificate.
5. Mr. Samuel B. Stribling, of Enfield; Mr. Samuel H. Anderson, of Mauritius: Fifth Prize and Fifth Certificate.

#### Second Division.

1. Mr. Edmond Phillips, of London, First Certificate of Honour.
2. Mr. Cakebread, of London; Mr. T. Cannon, of Canterbury (equal).

#### Third Division.

1. Mr. Florence, of Portsea; Mr. Stutard, of Islington (equal); 2. Mr. Lovatt, of London; 3. Mr. W. S. Jones, of Shanghai; 4. Mr. W. Legerton, of Baintree.

The generous prize offered by Mr. Howat, of Enfield, to the best elocutionist of the year, has been awarded to Mr. Charles J. C. New, of Norwich.

**THE RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF CARDIFF.**—A meeting of delegates—ministers and laymen—from the different Protestant churches of Cardiff, was held a few days ago in a room at the Town-hall, to discuss the religious or rather the irreligious state of Cardiff, and the steps to be taken with regard to it. The chair was taken by Dr. Edwards. A paper was read by Mr. Thomas White, showing the present condition of the town. This was followed by a paper from the Rev. J. Waite, containing suggestions as to the mode in which the churches should try to increase the amount of interest on the part of the people in religious worship, and another by the Rev. J. Fordyce, giving a variety of hints for the practical carrying out of the work which the different churches had in hand. A general discussion then took place, and resulted in a resolution being passed, calling upon the members of the Protestant congregations of the town to unite and use their individual and collective exertions to bring to bear a larger amount of influence on the minds of the people, and thus lead them to receive the Gospel. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Crown-court, and was well attended, nearly every congregation in the town being represented, both by ministers and lay members. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. John Cory occupied the chair. Mr. Thomas White, who gave an address upon the religious condition of the people, said he thought a report upon this subject was far more valuable than a report upon either the educational or physical condition of the people. With reference to some statistics he was about to quote, he would say that they had been obtained from official sources, and from the careful observation of Christian men. There were in the town 336 houses licensed for the sale of beer and spirits; 286 houses of known bad character, probably including some of the former. There were in Cardiff somewhere about seven thousand houses, so that the proportion of beer and public-houses to the other houses in the town was one in twenty-two, and one to every 160 people. The houses of known bad character were one to every twenty-six. They had no less than 125 brothels among them, or one to every sixty-one houses, and to every 432 of the population; and besides these there were 105 houses for thieves and prostitutes. It should be known that some of the men who owned these hells were men who attended places of worship—(shame)—men claiming a respectable name, and holding a high position. Of convictions before the magistrates there were last year 398 females, 816 males; total, 1,214. There were habitual drunkards 315. Vagrants relieved and sheltered by the police, 11,026. The estimated population was 54,000. The Roman Catholics he estimated at 8,500; so that would leave 45,500 Protestants. The proportion of the population who might be expected to attend religious worship was fifty-eight per cent.; so this would give 26,390 who might be expected at one time to attend religious worship. The number of sittings in the different Protestant places of worship was 25,520; the average attendance was 15,680, the number of members, 6,012. This would leave 10,710 persons who might attend, and who did not do so. They had intended at first to canvass the whole town, but that having been found impracticable, a canvass had been made of twenty-one streets, with this result:—Number of houses, 765; families, 1,609; families attending places of worship, 308; families who do not attend places of worship, 1,301. Supposing the average number of persons in each family to be four, this would give 5,204 persons who never attended any place of worship. The Rev. A. Tilly addressed the meeting upon the responsibility of Christians in reference to the irreligious population around them, and Mr. T. Rees followed upon the same subject. The Rev. C. W. L. Christien spoke upon the need of individual exertion to put an end to the enormous amount of evil of which they had heard, instead of depending upon the organised efforts of churches and societies to meet the religious wants of the people. Dr. Edwards also spoke to the same effect. The Rev. Rees Griffiths and the Rev. John Davies also gave addresses upon the connection between philanthropic and religious effort.

## Correspondence.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND VOLUNTARIISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The admirable letter of the Rev. C. Nevile, which appeared in your last, deserves to be read and pondered over by every Christian man and woman in the kingdom. Will you allow me to mention a thought I had, after reading the Primate's speech referred to, namely, the utter ignorance displayed by the speaker, of the power of vital Christianity, i.e., of the love of God, to enlarge the affections, to stimulate the exertions, and to give liberally to aid the spread of the Gospel, and to assist in every good work. Why, half our Sunday-school teachers understand this matter better than the Archbishop; they know, if he does not, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Surely thousands of the most enlightened members of the Established Church must have read the Primate's remarks with feelings of shame. These persons are finding daily, that their own spontaneous and voluntary efforts and gifts are doing infinitely more good than endowments or State patronage, and are beginning to contemplate without fear that period when, as Lord Stanley said last year, "Established Churches would be things of the past."

Providence is working marvellously to bring about this end throughout the world, and the time is hastening on when the great majority of the people of England will tolerate an Established Church no longer. Then will the Episcopal Church, as free as others, be infinitely more prosperous and useful than it now is, heartburnings and jealousies will cease, "Ephraim will no more envy Judah, nor Judah vex Ephraim." For this consummation let us both work and pray.

Yours, &c.,

JOSH. TURNER.

Nottingham, July 2, 1869.

### DR. VAUGHAN AND CIRCUS PERFORMANCES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I think Dr. Vaughan's countenance and even approval of circus performances ought to receive more than a passing notice. If a favourable opinion had been given of such amusements by a worldly clergyman, the matter would have caused no surprise; but coming from so eminently good and Christian as Dr. Vaughan undoubtedly is, a very serious question is at once raised, and one which the pleasure-loving part of the community, as well as the local sporting publications of the district, have not been slow to lay hold of. The latter have curiously enough made use of precisely the same argument in Dr. Vaughan's favour which seriously-disposed people have employed against him, namely, that if the performances and scenes attendant upon a circus exhibition have not a demoralising tendency, then theatrical performances may also be free, or be rendered free, from injurious results; and that the Doctor might confidently be hoped to patronise an afternoon entertainment for young people within the walls of a playhouse before long. There is something quite as obscene, probably more so, enacted under a canvas tent as upon the "stage," and any one knows when a taste for the sensational is engendered by a "riding troupe" in the afternoon, how difficult it must be for young people to resist the craving to witness an evening performance with its dazzling adjuncts of light and glare; and then by easy and certain illapses to enter the portals of the theatre.

For Dr. Vaughan to urge that the company, or part of them, "have been regular attendants at church," is really to say nothing. No one for a moment believes an actor or an acrobat to be a religious man, or a converted man, or, indeed, even a very moral man. In either, the very nature of the calling almost forbids such a supposition, and, however free from moral taints any midday entertainments may appear in Dr. Vaughan's eyes, the experiment, he may rest assured, with its licence and liberty, is fraught with infinite risk, and the precedent will prove a most dangerous one.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

### THE REES TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—By an advertisement which appears in your paper your readers will perceive that it is intended by Dr. Rees' friends to present him with a testimonial for the great and varied services he has rendered to his country at large, and more especially to the denomination to which he belongs. His public life extends over thirty-seven years. No one in the Principality is better known or more beloved than Dr. Rees. There is scarcely a chapel, and certainly no locality, throughout our land in which he has not preached, and it is the Last Day only that can reveal the numbers that have been brought to the Saviour through his instrumentality.

Pre-eminent as is the position which he has attained as a preacher, he has not confined himself to the pulpit. He translated into the Welsh language the whole of Barnes' "Commentary on the New Testament," has largely contributed to our denominational serials, has published many sermons and tracts, and at an immense labour and cost, has brought out in English an octavo volume on "The History of Nonconformity in Wales." In Dr. Rees, also, all philanthropic and religious movements have found a ready and efficient advocate. The Pastors' Retiring Fund, the extension of English interests in South Wales, the Missionary and Bible Societies are largely indebted to him. He has never forgotten the claims of new, small, or weak churches—his preaching always cheered them, and his able lectures aided them through many a difficulty. The flourishing new cause at the Sandfields in this town, together with the Congregational church in Walter-road, have been originated by him. The building of the latter has entailed upon him labours of the most difficult nature. Thus far he has been enabled, by the grace of his Divine Master, to overcome many difficulties, and the new church, which will be a lasting monument of his self-denying exertions, will be opened the last week in August. Could the public only realise the anxieties he has borne in connection with the building of the new church, all would admire his faith and praise his devotedness. Moreover no one has equalled Dr. Rees in endeavours to cement together in the bonds of cordial brotherhood the Congregational churches of England and Wales; his labours in this direction have been eminently successful. As his services have neither been confined to his own country, nor his own nation, the Committee



feel assured that many English friends will be only too glad to have an opportunity to join in the testimonial.

The testimonial will be presented about the second week in September, and those friends who feel disposed to contribute are respectfully requested to send in their contributions to the Rev. B. Williams, Kilney-terrace, Swansea, not later than the 31st August.

JOHN HUGHES, Chairman.  
B. WILLIAMS } Secretaries.  
F. SAMUEL }

Swansea, July 5, 1869.

### Colleges and Schools.

#### ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of Rotherham College was held on Wednesday in the College Library. The address to the students was delivered by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, his subject being the simplicity of preaching. In the course of his able address he argued that sermons should contain a sufficient quantity of pertinent matter; be well-methodised, clearly expressed, appropriately illustrated, and pervaded by a devout and earnest spirit. The Rev. Jas. Parsons, of York, presided at the subsequent meeting. The report, read by the Rev. Dr. FALDING, referred mainly to the question of amalgamation. Mr. JAMES YATES, one of the treasurers, said that the deficit this year would only be 30*l.*, which was a matter for congratulation when they took into account the great difficulties they had had to encounter. The amalgamation scheme had had a good deal to do with diminishing the income of the last few years, but he was glad that the present year contrasted very favourably in this respect with the two which had preceded it. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, in moving a vote of thanks to the committee, said that long engagements were proverbially perilous, but it appeared that the long engagement between the Airedale and Rotherham Colleges had not only been perilous but quite "ruinous" (Hear, hear.) He strongly advocated the erection of a new college in place of the present unhealthy building. After some other business, Mr. YATES moved—"That, having heard the report of the proceedings of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to act with the committee from Airedale College in endeavouring to carry out the amalgamation of the two colleges; having also heard the resolution passed at the special meeting of the constituents of the Airedale College on the 17th February last; having also heard the report of the general committee of this college as to the proceedings adopted by them to ascertain the opinion of the friends of the institution upon the course which the constituents of this college should take with reference to the erection of a new building, with the recommendation contained in such report, this meeting hereby approves and adopts the recommendation that the constituents of this college should at once take steps to build a new college in the neighbourhood of Rotherham." The Rev. Dr. LOXTON, in seconding the resolution, strongly advocated the erection of a new building. The motion was carried with applause. On the motion of the Rev. B. STANTON, seconded by Mr. SHORT, it was resolved—"That the tutors, treasurers, secretary, and the Revs. D. Loxton, W. Gates, and E. S. Prout, and Messrs. Morgan, Allott, and J. M. Habershon (with power to add to their number) be requested to act as a committee to carry out the last resolution, by selecting, and, if necessary, purchasing, a site for the new college, and in preparing and maturing the scheme for the erection of a new building for the approval and adoption of the constituents." The proceedings closed with the usual compliment to the chairman for presiding.

#### THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Western College was held on Wednesday, at Union Chapel, Plymouth. The Mayor, B. A. Hubbard, Esq., presided, and in the course of his opening address said he believed they had a brighter and fairer future than had ever been presented to them since the college had been in existence. They had paid their debt and bought a piece of land, but the income of the society did not meet the expenditure. He concluded by making an appeal for subscriptions. Mr. A. Rooker, the secretary, read the annual report, which showed that at the commencement of the session there were sixteen students in the college. Of these two were missionary students in connection with the London Missionary Student Society. The committee expect that at the commencement of the ensuing session five or six students will be admitted on probation, so that the college will, in all probability, reopen with its full complement. During the past session the students have been actively engaged in ministerial work, the engagements of the students during the year being as follows:—Regular engagements, 302; gratuitous engagements, 132—434; services, 592; regular engagements, 217—809. By the valuable and gratuitous services rendered by the Rev. E. B. Hickman, the contributions for the removal of the debt on current expenditure, and for completing the purchase of additional land immediately adjoining the college, have been completed, the moneys received altogether amounting to 2,006*l.* The committee acknowledge their gratitude due to their long-tried and valued friend, Mr. T. Windeatt, of Tavistock, for his munificent gift of 500*l.* to these objects, and to Mr. Windeatt and his brother, Mr. John Windeatt, of Plymouth, for their continued and liberal donations to the library. The income of the college amounts to 1,065*l.*, and the expenditure

to 1,075*l.*, leaving a balance against the treasurer of 10*l.*, being a diminution in the debt balance of more than 50*l.* on the last year, and of 120*l.* on the year preceding—but the congregational collections have produced less by nearly 30*l.* than in 1867—and the increase in the annual subscription is not adequate to the wants of the college. The report was adopted. The Rev. J. Wood, the Rev. C. B. Symes, Mr. Pillman, Mr. Straker, Professor Charlton, and the Rev. E. M. Edwards, addressed the meeting.

Subsequently the Rev. Dr. MORTON BROWN, of Cheltenham, delivered an address to the students, from which the following is a single extract:—Persevering consistency is the surest path of success. Men multiply ministers' duty in our day. You must be the pastor, the minister on committee, the minister on the platform all the week; and you must be a preacher on the Sabbath, rivetting the attention of admiring crowds with the outbursts of an intellectual treat, and the possession of a peerless eloquence. Such things are an impossibility, and the people who expect them, and the minister who leads them to expect them, have yet everything to learn. Give as much time to the pastoral part of your work, especially in visiting the sick and poor, as will not interfere with your faithful preparations for the pulpit—no more! Let your preparations to preach be careful and continuous; you are ordained to preach. Numbers in our churches now, with their libraries, magazines, and a thousand other sources of suggestive information on all points, ought to be able to pastorate themselves, and to help the minister in overtaking, in his pastoral work, the multitudes all around who need Christian oversight. But they cannot preach for you. This is your calling. By diligent reading, by a prayerful candid inquiry into every portion of God's Holy Word—by prayer, by study, "continue to take heed to yourself, and to thy doctrine." The friends dined at the Norley School-room, and in the evening Dr. Morton Brown preached an excellent sermon to a large congregation in Sherwell Chapel.

#### CARMARTHEN COLLEGE.

The Midsummer meetings in connection with Carmarthen College were held during the past week. During the first four days the students were examined in the various branches of literary, scientific, and biblical learning. The examinations in this college are to a large extent *visd ete*, and are conducted in the presence of a large number of Congregational and other ministers and laymen, who come from long distances to witness them. On Wednesday a sermon was preached before the assembled ministers, examiners, and others by Mr. R. G. LEVI, the senior student, the text being John xiii. 34—"A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." On the same day the Committee of Congregational Ministers, representing the various counties of Wales, assembled, and the Rev. JNO. DAVIES, of Moriah, was elected chairman for the coming year. The Rev. E. Z. LYTTAL, F.R.S.L., one of the honorary secretaries, read the annual report, which was a most satisfactory one; and the annual financial statement (which, in the absence of the treasurer, was presented by Professor MORGAN) showed a larger income for the support of the students, and a larger balance in hand, than on any previous year. It was consequently agreed to increase the grants to the students. Six candidates for admission to the college presented themselves with their testimonials, five of whom were approved and will commence their studies in the ensuing session. At the close of the examinations, the examiners gave a most encouraging report of the students' progress, and it was remarked that the standard of attainment has been steadily advancing during the last few years. On Thursday, the professors, examiners, and other officers of the college dined together at the Royal Ivy Bush Hotel, and congratulatory speeches were delivered. At the same time a reunion of the present and former students was held in the town, dinner being provided at the expense of the College Board. A large number of ministers and students assembled from all parts of the country.

#### CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The annual examination of this school was held on the 30th of June and the 1st of July, and was conducted in the classical department by the Rev. T. Fison, B.A., of Hendon, and in the English by J. S. Curtis, Esq., of the Borough-road. On the latter day a large company assembled in the new and commodious schoolroom, and were evidently much gratified by the prompt and accurate replies of the boys to the questions proposed. At the close of the examination and drill exercise in the playground, tea was served on the lawn, after which the company again adjourned to the schoolroom, where, after prayer by the Rev. J. Spurgeon, formerly a pupil in the school, recitations were delivered by the lads, and the prizes distributed by Dr. Lockhart, the chairman. The Rev. T. Rudd, B.A., explained the principles on which the prizes were awarded. Among them was a valuable one, presented by E. Jacks, Esq., for the best essay on the "Religious Condition of the Seventeenth Century," which had been competed for by ten lads, and was awarded by the adjudication of the Rev. T. Jones to the honoratus of the school, W. Dadawell; another for good conduct in the playground, presented by the Rev. T. Marks, had been awarded by the boys themselves to T. D. Bell. Addresses were then delivered by the hon. sec., the Rev. J. Viney, the Rev. J. Waugh, Messrs. Hitchin, Dennett, and Jenla. The latter gentlemen kindly presented to the school a complete combined set of meteorological instruments of a beautiful and

costly character, consisting of barometer, thermometer, wet and dry storm glasses, &c. The proceedings altogether formed one of the most successful anniversaries of this valuable institution. Amongst those present were the Revs. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., McKennal, Pulling, Tunmer, Davies, Rees, and Messrs. Clarke, Curtis, Viney, Fisher, Potter, Jay, and many of the former pupils.

#### MISSION COLLEGE, HIGHGATE.

On Tuesday, the 29th of June, a meeting in connection with this institution was held at Farquhar House. A large number of directors, including the secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Mullens and the Rev. R. Robinson, with many of the friends of the London Missionary Society, were present on the occasion. A report was read by the principal, the Rev. J. S. WARDLAW, M.A., and its adoption was moved by the Rev. HENRY ALLON, and seconded by the Rev. A. McMillan. An interesting address was afterwards given to the students about to leave for various parts of the mission field, by the Rev. W. ROBERTS, B.A., of Notting Hill. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A.; the Rev. W. Guest, F.G.S.; the Rev. Professor Reynolds, D.D.; and the Rev. R. Robinson.

### Parliamentary Intelligence.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### IRISH CHURCH BILL.

On Thursday the House then went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill.

Clause 11 passed through Committee. In Clause 12 the date 1871 was altered to 1872, on the understanding, suggested by Lord CAIRNS, that the question of restoring the original date should be subsequently considered. An addition to the clause, proposed by Lord Cairns, to the effect that the property so transferred should be transferred subject to the same rights of renewal of tenants' leases as were possessed by tenants of lands of fees suppressed by the Act 3 & 4 William IV. cap. 37, was, after some objections by the LORD CHANCELLOR, reserved for final consideration on the report.

In reference to Clause 13, the Duke of BOMBERY made a suggestion to abolish the existing restriction on the election of Irish clergy as members of the House of Commons. Lord GRANVILLE replied that this was not the time to consider the question.

Lord CLANCARTY's amendment to preserve to the present Irish prelates their right to sit in the House of Lords raised an animated discussion. Lords Granville and De Grey, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Kimberley supported the clause. Lord WESTBURY also supported the clause on the ground of its consistency with the general injustice of the bill. A reservation of the privileges of the present prelates was defended by Lords Salisbury, Derby, Bandon, Houghton, Cairns, Denman, and the Archbishop of Canterbury; and an amendment of Lord CAIRNS to effect that purpose was finally agreed to by the Government.

Lord COLCHESTER's proposed addition to Clause 13, to secure present and future Irish Bishops from the penalties of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, was objected to by Lord GRANVILLE for a reason mentioned by Lord GRANARD, that such a change in the law would, without a corresponding concession to the Roman Catholic Church, be opposed to the principle of equality. After remarks by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lords Cairns and Denman, the amendment was negatived without a division, and Clause 13 was then agreed to.

In Clause 14 an amendment was moved by the Bishop of Peterborough to the effect that the annuities to be paid under the bill to the present clergy should be paid free from any deduction for the amount of the tax on clerical incomes now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland. The Bishop of DERRY, on behalf of the Irish Church, offered that in consideration of the concession the clergy would readily pay an equal amount out of their incomes for the purposes to which the tax now payable is applied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Lords KIMBERLEY and NORTHBROOK opposed the amendment, which was supported by Lord DERRY.

The Duke of ARGYLL raised the tone of the debate into a louder key than the quiet, half-whispered talk about details going on round the clerks' table. He reminded the House that the principle of the bill was this—that the property of the Church belonged to the State, with the exception of just so much as was necessary to compensate life interests, and that to go beyond that principle in any way by the re-endowment of the Church led straight up to concurrent endowments, since the one could not be permitted without the other. To take out of the surplus large funds for the re-endowment of the Irish Church involved indiscriminate endowments for all the other sects in Ireland, and he had the most perfect conviction that among the questions submitted to the country at the last general election, one of the most prominent—the one which attracted the greatest amount of attention from the people of the three kingdoms, and to which they had given the most distinct response—was that on which their verdict had been pronounced against the principle of indiscriminate endowment.

Lord CAIRNS, avoiding the question of concurrent endowment, as he had done on the previous evening, indulged in some sarcastic hits at the Duke's fervour and exuberance. Lord BATK declared that he would



never have voted for the second reading if he had first heard such a speech as the Duke had just made. He was determined to vote for a moderate re-endowment, and by that he would stand, even if by so standing he should bring the walls of that House down about their ears, even if he brought the Constitution of the country to the ground and ruined the fortunes of himself and every member of that assembly—the passionate excitement of which proclamation caused some mirth.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to by 94 to 50.

Lord SALISBURY's amendment that curates' salaries should not be deducted from the life annuities of incumbents, after a discussion was agreed to, with the qualification suggested by Lord KIMBERLEY—viz., except where there existed a legal obligation to employ a curate.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH's amendment not to deduct from the annuities visitation fees and other payments for the maintenance of registrars and ecclesiastical courts, was accepted by Lord Kimberley on behalf of the Government.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH moved an amendment that incomes below 200*l.* a year should be raised by the Commissioners to 200*l.*, grounded on the assumption that persons entering the Irish Church gained a vested interest in preferment, and particularly under the Irish Church Temporalities Act; and that the State, as having constituted itself heir of the Irish Church, was bound to discharge what was an implied pledge. Lord KIMBERLEY refused the assent of the Government to the amendment as utterly inconsistent with the principle of the bill, which he admitted to be in some measure a bill of pains and penalties. Lord HARROWBY animadverted severely on the difference of the tone of the Government now and before the second reading. Observations were also made by the Bishops of Derry and Lichfield and Lord Bandon for, and vehement protests by Lords St. Maur, Granville, and Carnarvon, and the Lord Chancellor, against the amendment, which Lords GREY and SALISBURY considered impracticable, although they urged the duty of providing out of the surplus for individual cases of hardship. The motion was not pressed, and Clause 14 was agreed to.

Clause 15, which provides compensation for curates, was, after much desultory conversation, agreed to as amended.

Clause 16, which entitles the diocesan and district schoolmasters, clerks, and sextons to annuities equal to their present salaries, in accordance with a suggestion of Lord CAIRNS, assented to by the Government, was amended by entitling other holders of offices held during good behaviour to similar compensation.

Clause 17 was amended verbally and agreed to, as was, after a sharp controversy between Lords DERRY and KIMBERLEY, Clause 18, with an amendment by Lord GRANVILLE, affirming the right of Catholic lay owners of advowsons to the same scale of compensation as Protestant owners.

Clauses 19 to 22, relative to the Church Body, were postponed.

In Clause 23 Lord CARNARVON moved an amendment that the terms for redemption of the life annuities should be the payment by the Commissioners to the future representative body of the Church of a capital sum equal to fourteen times the amount of the aggregate of the yearly incomes and yearly value of life interests. He argued that, considering the very liberal scale of compensation offered to Maynooth, this arrangement was the only equal one, and that if the compensation to the Irish clergy were calculated on the strict scale of a life insurance office, absolutely nothing would be left at the expiration of all the individual life interests for the support of the future Church.

The Archbishop of YORK desired to manipulate the compensation clauses so as to mitigate the enormous injustice and want of generosity of the bill generally. In reference to Lord Carnarvon's amendment, he believed that some gentle compulsion might be necessary to induce the Irish clergy to intrust their interests to an unknown body like the new Church Body. Believing also that the scale proposed by Lord Carnarvon's amendment would produce some of the same effects which he had aimed at in his, he would waive his own.

Lord KIMBERLEY disputed the accuracy of Lord Carnarvon's computations. Fourteen years would exceed what the Church was in fact entitled to, and would be to confer a bonus on it. The scale for Maynooth had been fixed on as that to which that College, as an educational establishment, had a strict right.

Lord CAIRNS thought it absolutely necessary for the interests of the future Church to produce so far as possible a *tabula rasa*, so as to prepare the way for the new institutions. He observed on the difficulty of the Church Body being left to deal with the separate life interests, and he agreed as to the advantages of some such plan as that proposed by Lord Carnarvon.

Lord GRANVILLE expressed his pleasure at having heard two speeches, those of Lords Carnarvon and Cairns, containing not a single abusive epithet. For the Government he offered a compromise—viz., that if a certain proportion of the clergy in a diocese consented to a commutation, the Government would consent to an addition of 7 per cent. to the value of the separate life interests.

On a division, Lord Carnarvon's amendment was carried by 155 to 86, the Duke of Cambridge voting with the majority.

Clause 23, and also Clause 24, were then agreed to, and progress was reported.

Their Lordships adjourned at a few minutes past one o'clock.

On Friday, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl RUSSELL said he should proceed with the third reading of the Life Peerages Bill on Thursday (tomorrow).

The Titles of Religious Congregations Act Extension Bill was read a second time.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Their Lordships resumed the Committee on this bill.

In Clause 25 the House agreed to Lord CAIRNS' amendment, to vest in the Commissioners any land occupied with a schoolhouse, where, under the clause, the schoolhouse itself passed to them. The clause was then agreed to, as was also Clause 26, Lord CAIRNS' amendment, supported by the Duke of Marlborough and Lords Bandon and Clancarty, and opposed by Lords Kimberley and De Grey, to strike out the provision which vests in the board of guardians, instead of the Church Body, burial-grounds separated from the church by a public highway, not being pressed.

The Marquis of SALISBURY then brought forward his amendment—the Duke of CLEVELAND waiving his right of precedence in respect of his amendment, the first part of which was comprised in Lord Salisbury's. His lordship explained his amendment, the object of which is to omit in Clause 27 the words requiring that, in consideration of handing over the glebe-houses to the Church Body, the Commissioners should be paid either ten times the annual value of the sites estimated as land, or, in the alternative, either any building charges on the glebe houses, or ten years' annual value of them. The arrangement provided by the bill he stigmatised as inconsistent both with justice and with former pledges of leading members of the Government, and as, in short, a scheme which Shylock might have envied.

Earl GRANVILLE repudiated the assumption that a Government could be bound by statements of individual members of it uttered when in opposition. He disputed the equity of freeing Church property from the obligation to repay loans made not by the Church but by the State. The bill laid no heavier charge on the Church in respect of these glebe-houses than would have naturally lain upon the Church irrespectively of the arrangement offered by this clause. The present arrangement was most advantageous to the clergy, who, it was calculated, would save 200,000*l.* as compared with the market value of the glebe-houses. Therefore he thought the illustration derived from Shakespeare with regard to the usurious character of this arrangement was exceedingly exaggerated, and not quite fair.

Lord CAIRNS supported the amendment independently of the Duke of Cleveland's. He denied the justice of charging the glebe-houses with the building charges on the ground, as well as that no corresponding charge was levied on Maynooth for the expenditure by the State on the buildings of that college, as also that the building charges on the property of the Irish Church were charges not on the houses, but were specially imposed by Act of Parliament on the profits of the livings which this bill gave to the State.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said a great deal was made of the manner in which Maynooth was treated in this bill, but their lordships should recollect that the College of Maynooth was the educational institution of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and Trinity College, which was the educational institution of the Protestants of that country, was not touched at all in this bill. (Hear, hear.) He denied that the Government had acted with severity as regarded the glebe houses; on the other hand, he believed they had proposed a plan which was most equitable.

Earl RUSSELL said that it was a great public question whether, when the Church was being disestablished and disendowed, the residences should not remain in the possession of a Church which had existed for hundreds of years, and which might still maintain pure religious teaching in Ireland; and he had no hesitation in saying that as a matter of large State policy that was desirable. (Loud Opposition cheers.) He thought that when they were destroying that Church, they should look somewhat to the future, and not haggle about the question of money. (Renewed cheers.) In the case of Maynooth the Government had very properly not been contented with granting bare justice; but had conceded fourteen years' purchase, which no one denied would be sufficient to maintain the college for future times. As a matter of public policy, he gave the proposal of the noble marquis his cordial support.

The Duke of ARGYLL admitted that there was an apparent discrepancy between his own language and that of the Prime Minister last year, and the bill as it was drawn; but he denied that there was any unfulfilled promise. The Prime Minister in the very speech from which the noble marquis quoted guarded himself against making a specific promise. (Hear, hear.) He there said, "This is but an imperfect statement, it has no pretence whatever to be a definite statement"; and he further said that he did not think it would become him to make himself responsible for details. Now, what were the facts with regard to the building charges? He frankly admitted that the advances made were obtained mainly from the incomes of the clergy of the Established Church. But by the proposed arrangement with regard to tithes, Parliament would take these burdens upon itself, and it was proposed to offer the buildings to the laity of the Church for the benefit of their future ministers for a sum very much below that which was charged against the incumbents. Was that a very hard or a very cruel mode of deal-

ing with the Church? Was not that very like an absolute fulfilment of the sketch originally laid down by Mr. Gladstone? (Hear, hear.) He maintained that they were dealing with the Church in a handsome and liberal spirit. (Opposition laughter.) His noble friend who had just sat down deprecated haggling in this case about money. Such language was perfectly consistent in the mouth of his noble friend, because he did not care how many millions were given to the Established Church, provided as many more were given to other churches, but he (the Duke of Argyll) warned their lordships that that question could not stand by itself, but ran very close up to concurrent endowment. As to the unjust accusation of the noble marquis that the Government had changed their tone since last session, it was true that on the previous night, when the Government were much pressed with arguments and amendments involving the whole principle of the bill, his noble friend and himself were obliged to speak out. (Laughter.) Perhaps they did so with more energy than the necessities of the case demanded; but he protested against the charge that they had departed from the spirit of their language last session. In the resolution passed last session by the House of Commons it was as distinctly declared as it could be stated by English language that the compensation of the Established Church should in the main be based as personal life interests. The position of the Government had been from the first that the exceptional position of the Church of the minority was unjust to the majority of the Irish people, and inconsistent with good government; but they had never concealed from themselves—to use the language of Mr. Gladstone last session—that the measure "is, at the best, but a rude operation."

Their Lordships divided—

For the amendment .. .. .	213
Against it .. .. .	69

Majority for amendment .. .. . 144

The announcement was received with cheers and laughter, and the clause was agreed to.

Lords CAIRNS and MALMESBURY appealed to the Duke of Cleveland to reserve his amendment for providing glebe-houses for Roman Catholic priests and Presbyterian ministers, on the ground that such a proposition could be discussed more appropriately under the clauses dealing with the surplus. But he insisted on moving it under Clause 28, in accordance with the understanding on which he had reluctantly given way to Lord Salisbury. He maintained the good policy of interesting the clergy in the country by furnishing them with fixed residences, and even the justice on the *cyprès* principle of applying the surplus Church property to such a purpose, which, moreover, he denied was inconsistent with the rules on which England had been in the habit of acting, for instance, in India and in Canada. In reply to an anticipated objection of the Government, he argued that his appropriation, to which, modest as its scale, he deprecated the application of the term "endowment," would not exhaust the surplus, but that in any case there could not be a better use of it.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER believing that what was "least morally wrong would be found most politically right," would support the amendment. It was, he thought, the best mode of allocating the Church property, which, he was sorry to say, the House by its vote on the second reading had definitely appropriated to the State. He defended on principle what was rather a system of co-ordinate grants than of concurrent endowment. To subsidise out of Church property denominations which, like the Roman Catholic, and even a secession Church like the Presbyterian Church, after all, held the foundations of Christian faith, as well as the Church of England, must be a truer fulfilment of the country's obligation to employ funds once dedicated to religion in the service of God than any mere philanthropic application of them. He concluded by discussing and refuting the possible objections to the course he proposed, and by maintaining its consistency with the religious equality which was the principle of the bill.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH represented that no clearer conclusion had been arrived at by the country than that there should not be concurrent endowment. Nor did he believe the Roman Catholics could, in accordance with their principles and declarations, accept it. He must therefore, oppose the amendment.

An interlude of confusion followed, Lords HALIFAX and CARNARVON competing for the right to speak, and counter-motions being made on behalf of the latter. At length Lord Carnarvon gave way at Lord CAIRNS' suggestion that Lord Halifax had already attempted in vain to address the House.

Lord HALIFAX replied to the objections to the amendment. He argued that the contrast of the priest's hovel with the clergyman's glebe-house would, if not put an end to, be a fruitful source of bickering between the two creeds. The amendment was, he maintained, in itself not contradictory to the principle of the bill, but the success of Lord Salisbury's amendment in respect of Protestant glebe-houses had now made such a change absolutely necessary in order to preserve the principle of equality.

Earl GRANVILLE, speaking personally, agreed with the tolerant sentiments which had been expressed by the noble duke; but he could not concur in what had been called the statesmanlike idea, that by endowing the Roman Catholics they would obtain a control over their spiritual affairs, which, he believed, the Roman Catholics would not concede; and he believed, further, that if they did concede that control it would only involve the Government of the day in endless trouble and confusion. He thought it clear



that this proposal of concurrent endowment was entirely opposed to the feelings of the great majority which carried this question to a successful issue. If anything could be more clear than another, it was the use which was made at the elections of this question of disendowment and disestablishment as one of the most powerful of the weapons by which the majority was gained. (Hear.) The noble duke opposite (the Duke of Marlborough) had very candidly admitted that if the Government at the time they went to the country had adopted the cry of concurrent endowment, the verdict of the country in their favour would have been exactly the reverse. (Hear, hear.) The House of Lords was asked to take the initiative in this question of concurrent endowment. Now he never said anything with more sincerity in his life than that he believed the great majority of the House of Commons would not agree to any such resolution of their lordships as that proposed with respect to concurrent endowment. (Hear, hear.) Whether it would be wise, fair, or statesmanlike of the Government on the motion of some individual peer, to change the policy they had already adopted with regard to this bill, he would leave their lordships on both sides of the House to decide. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of HARDWICKE would vote for the amendment but for one reason, and it was this—that he was one of those who, as members of that House, were desirous of agreeing with their countrymen. Now, he felt assured that what was proposed was hateful to the people of England; and that, consequently, if the bill was to be sent back to the House so amended, it would be rejected by them, and it would come back to their lordships again in a future session. For that reason he should vote against the amendment.

Lord ARTHUR expressed his conviction that the Irish Roman Catholic Church—all badges of inferiority being removed—would accept residences for the priests, if offered by the State in a right spirit.

Lord CAIRNS considered the questions raised by this and by Lord Salisbury's amendment wholly distinct. The present amendment suddenly, at the flag end of a protracted controversy, changed its entire face. There were in Ireland about 1,000 Roman Catholic parishes, and in some of these there were already residences, but inasmuch as the proposal of the noble duke was to provide "suitable residences," he ventured to think that, should the amendment be agreed to, it would be suddenly found there was not a single "suitable" residence in one of the Roman Catholic parishes of Ireland. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) There would be a thousand Roman Catholic glebe-houses, and 600 Presbyterian, making together 1,500. But what about the Methodists? They were a very respectable and a very numerous body, and as well worthy of glebes and residences as any other denomination. Nor must their lordships forget the Independents or Congregationalists of Ireland, who must also be treated in the same way. What, again, was the position of the Church now established? There were 1,500 parishes, and only about 1,000 residences and glebes. Five hundred parishes were unprovided for in that respect, and some of them were the best parishes with the best congregations. The result, in his mind, was a conviction that, under the scheme now proposed, it would be impossible to provide for fewer than 2,000 residences, and probably 2,500 would be much nearer the mark. (Hear, hear.) With ten acres of land those residences would be of the average value of 80*l.* a year, and thus out of the surplus funds of the Church there would be required 3,000,000*l.* to provide residences and glebes for the various denominations. Whatever their lordships might call that, the people of this country would call it concurrent endowment. (Hear.) As regarded the principle of this proposal, he maintained that there was no difference between it and a proposal to divide the whole surplus between the different denominations. He was not in favour of indiscriminate endowment, and he had heard no reasons in the debate which had altered his opinion on that subject. The Government to which he had belonged had never adopted any such principle, whatever the interpretation to be fairly put upon Lord Mayo's words. But, moreover, Mr. Gladstone had throughout the last elections assailed any such project, and the country had plainly expressed its aversion from it. He believed that the Protestant population of Ireland was opposed to the proposal, and he had heard nothing to satisfy him that a majority of the Roman Catholics were anxious for it, but if he was wrong upon both those points, they had to consider, not what was the opinion of Ireland, but the opinion of the constituencies of the three kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) The surplus had been referred to as though they had a few millions in hand at their disposal, but that was not exactly the case. Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the resources of the Irish Church was 700,000*l.*, but he preferred to take the calculation of the Commissioners, which was 600,000*l.*, and that would represent a property of 13,700,000*l.* The charges upon that were not less than 9,000,000*l.*, and if 3,000,000*l.* were appropriated to glebes, there would remain a surplus of 1,500,000*l.*, which as the bill stood the Commissioners could not get at for two years and a half. Life interests were to be provided for; and taking into account the necessary expenses in carrying out the gigantic work of the Commission, it was hardly possible that any considerable surplus could be in the hands of the Commissioners for five or ten years. Was it wise for their lordships to dispose of such a surplus in so definite a manner? Who could tell what public opinion would be at the end of five years? The question could not be settled till the surplus had been obtained, and if the public had in the meantime changed its opinion about

applying the funds to lunatics and monthly nurses, the future Parliament, whatever might be done now, would dispose of the money in accordance with the public opinion of their day. (Hear, hear.) He believed that a very great change in public opinion had occurred—that public opinion, especially in the metropolis, and perhaps in Parliament, had been tending in the direction of concurrent endowment, and it was very possible that in a short time people might look at this application of the surplus in a way altogether different from what they did now. But the course most likely to warp and injure the formation of that opinion would be to force this proposal upon the public before they were prepared for it, and when certainly they would not agree with it. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons he had placed on the paper an amendment to the effect that the surplus should remain for the disposal of Parliament hereafter.

The Marquis of SALISBURY contrasted the arguments of the supporters of the amendment, based as they had been on high principles of justice, generosity, and policy, and sanctioned by illustrious authority, with those of its opponents, which all sounded but one note—viz., What will the constituencies say? He thought, indeed, that the opinion of the constituencies had been overrated; but in any case, it was not for this House to be frightened by electioneering calculations from pronouncing its voice on the matter. The "No Popery" cry was, he was persuaded, a fading cry. If no one raised the standard none could follow; and it at times became the duty of some one to bell the cat.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY had himself at one time recorded his opinion in favour of concurrent endowment, but he urged that the progress of opinion in the world, and in this country too, was towards the voluntary system, and that it was beyond the power of Lord Salisbury or the House to turn the current. The measure, moreover, must be looked on as a whole, and, small as this amendment was said to be, it involved the principle of the measure. The House was therefore bound to reject it.

The Bishop of OXFORD, who rose amidst cries of "Divide," said that in supporting his amendment he could not profess that he did it from any desire whatever to advance the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland, but he believed by giving to the clergy a status and position to independently hold houses and glebe lands Parliament would enable them to maintain a liberty in teaching which it was of the uttermost importance to this country that they should maintain. It was not because he had any sympathy with the peculiarities of their teaching, but it was from a hearty desire to help them out of their peculiarities, that he voted for the amendment. He did not think this was a question of concurrent endowment at all. (Hear, hear.) In this case, after the houses had been once given, there would be an end of the matter, and it was not like a proposal to have an annual vote in aid of these priests. One or two noble lords had complained that the amendment would involve giving 2,000,000*l.* to the Roman Catholics. Well, suppose it did; they should remember that the surplus out of which that 2,000,000*l.* came was 8,000,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that that question was one which it became their lordships to settle. He thought it was their duty to show that they were not afraid of doing what they believed to be right. As regarded the Government, he believed that they required a little gentle pressure in this case, and would yield to it with the greatest possible satisfaction—(laughter)—and he also believed that the country at large, after a short space of time, would concur in the decision. If the question at issue were between the Established Church and competing religious bodies, he would not give a single farthing; but when the question was whether out of the surplus which was to be disposed of residences should be supplied for the Roman Catholic clergy, he believed that the adoption of the proposal would be an act of consummate policy and of the greatest justice. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DENBIGH wished to explain the reason why he could not vote for the amendment. Without using names, he wished to state that he had been informed and was convinced that if such a measure as this were offered to the Roman Catholics as an act of pure justice, it would not be refused—(cheers)—but he should vote against the amendment because he was satisfied that the country would regard it as concurrent endowment, and that the feeling of the country was decidedly against concurrent endowment. By voting in favour of it he might risk the loss of the bill, and he believed that that loss would be a great injury to Ireland.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who rose amidst loud cries of "Divide," said he should support the amendment, and his reason for doing so was that ever since he was first able to think on political matters he had perceived that the policy which the noble earl who lately addressed the House had inaugurated in Ireland was the only policy which was likely to bring peace there. (Hear, hear.) He had always supported the national system of education in Ireland and the Queen's colleges, and had always approved of the grant to Maynooth. Like the noble marquis (the Marquis of Salisbury) he preferred making Roman Catholic priests comfortable to providing only for lunatics. (Laughter.) He believed that under the Irish Poor-law the salaries of Roman Catholic priests who were employed as union chaplains were two-thirds above the incomes of many Protestant clergymen; and those salaries were of course out of the poor-rates. It was but just that such provision should be made for the religious teaching of Roman Catholic inmates of workhouses; but the effect of the payment of these salaries was to provide for the religious teaching of Roman Catholics who were not paupers in

many large parishes, and, that being the case, he could not see that there was any great principle at stake in the question then before their lordships. The only objection he felt was that unlike the poor-rate and the grant to Maynooth, this money came from the Irish Church, but it was to be taken away from the Irish Church, and by the principle adopted would become the property of the State, to be applied to Irish purposes. He would have preferred to have taken no part in the division, but he felt that he could not shrink from expressing his view, and endeavouring to give effect to it by his vote. (Cheers.)

Their Lordships divided—

For the amendment .. .. .	113
Against .. .. .	146

Majority against the amendment .. 33

The clause was ordered to stand part of the bill.

The House immediately adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

On Monday the Companies Clauses Act (1863) Amendment Bill and the Poor Law Union Loans Bill were read a second time, and the Beerhouses, &c., Bill was read a third time.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

In answer to questions by Lord PORTARLINGTON on the effect which the Irish Church Bill would have on the position of the Order of St. Patrick, the LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND intimated that the subject had been reserved for future consideration.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill.

The insertion of a new clause after Clause 28 was proposed by Lord LIFFORD, with the object of repaying to the Presbyterian body the value of churches and manse erected since 1838; but it was opposed by Lords Granville, Kimberley, and Grey, and withdrawn.

In Clause 29 the Archbishop of CANTERBURY proposed to throw back the date from which private endowments are to be reserved for the benefit of the new Church Body from the year 1660 to the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By further amendments he proposed—2, to empower the Commissioners to decide whether an endowment were a private one on testimony not strictly legal; and, 3, to vest Royal grants as well as private ones in the new Church Body. He denied that there existed any adequate reasons for selecting the former date, or, on the third point, that there was a real distinction between private and Royal bounty to the Irish Church. He advocated the claims of the Irish Church to retain all such grants, and from the earlier date, especially Archbishop Bramhall's and the Ulster gifts, on the grounds as well of justice as of expediency, regard being had to the number and poverty and isolation of the Protestants in Ulster, and to their undeviating attachment to the English connection.

The LORD CHANCELLOR maintained that the Royal grants were made for the supposed religious advantage of the whole Irish people. He referred to historical grounds for concluding Archbishop Bramhall's and the Ulster grants to be of public origin, the fruits of oppression by Lord Strafford, or won by English blood and bought by English taxes. He doubted that the Irish Church would gain much by Archbishop Bramhall's gifts, even if conceded.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH set aside the question of the amount of Archbishop Bramhall's gifts, and the difficulty of tracing them. The Irish Church must take its chance of that. As to the Lord Chancellor's argument that Queen Elizabeth meant her gifts for the benefit of the entire nation, he replied that she meant them for the benefit of the entire nation after one especial fashion—viz., Protestant Episcopalianism.

Lord GRANVILLE offered, in the name of the Government, a gift of a lump sum of half a million to the Church in lieu of all private benefactions.

After observations by Lords POWYS and SALISBURY, the latter of whom objected to these sudden suggestions by the Government, by the Bishop of Lichfield, and by Lord CAIRNS, who suggested that the date might be omitted for the present, without the House being called on to give any opinion as yet on the Government offer, the ARCHBISHOP, on this understanding, withdrew his first two amendments.

The Archbishop's third amendment, to vest Royal as well as private grants in the New Church Body, was opposed by Lord DUFFERIN, on the ground as well of the injustice to other religious denominations of making so large a present, amounting to a million sterling, to the Protestant Church, as of the historical fact that the Ulster grant was, from all points of view, a public grant. He also showed what inconvenient deductions might be drawn from the proposition that the Ulster Protestants, who were in truth no longer a majority of the inhabitants of Ulster, had any claim to the continuance of the State endowment of Protestantism on the ground that they had settled there on the faith of it.

The Bishop of DERRY, as an Ulster man and an Ulster bishop, maintained the equity of the claim of Ulster Protestants to retain the Royal grant, and the policy of respecting that claim. He urged the King's competence to make the grant, and he appealed to the authority of Lord Macaulay in support of the title of the Church to these lands. He argued that the value added to them since they had come into the hands of the Church gave it a special title to them, or at any rate to the amount of such new value.



Lord MONCK thought the object of the bill, which was to establish religious equality in Ireland, would be thwarted by the success of this amendment, in conjunction with those already carried by Lords Carnarvon and Salisbury, which would make the disendowment merely nominal. He disputed the relevancy of the Bishop of Derry's arguments from equity. King James was doubtless competent to make the grant, but he made it for a purpose now abandoned. As for the Church's title on account of improvements, those were the work, not of it, but of the individual incumbents. Policy was equally against the amendment. He did full justice to the merits of the Protestants of Ulster; but if the bill was not a message of peace to Ulster it was to Ireland.

Lord DUNSMY admitted that the amendments already carried did interfere with the principle of the bill, but he suggested that the Government might withdraw the bill and introduce it next session.

Lord GREY, thinking grants to the Church were grants made for public purposes, could not admit the episcopal argument of equity. He considered, however, the argument from policy stronger for the Irish Church, and disliking, as he did, the voluntary principle, he might have voted on this ground for the amendment, but for the rejection, which he deplored, of the Duke of Cleveland's amendment. He pointed out—and was, but unsuccessfully, called to order by Lord BRANCHAMP for making a speech on the Duke of Cleveland's amendment at this stage—that those, especially members of the Government, who had opposed that amendment had not ventured to resist it on its merits. According to their arguments, it would appear that Parliament was to be treated as an assembly of delegates obliged to register the decisions of out-of-door meetings. He anticipated disastrous consequences from the result of Friday's vote.

Lord KIMBERLEY maintained the unreasonableness of Lord Grey's anger against the Government for refusing, under the circumstances, to accede to the Duke of Cleveland's amendment. On the present amendment he urged that this Ulster grant was really a public grant, and that in claiming especial indulgence for the Episcopal Church in Ulster, the advocates of the amendment had left out of sight the fact that there were other Protestants in Ulster besides those of the Episcopal Church.

Lord CAIRNS supported the amendment on the ground not so much of equity or of policy as of simple justice to the settlers, who had planted Ulster on the distinct faith of that endowment of the Protestant religion there. He compared—much to the disparagement of the Government—the respect paid to the Church glebe lands in Canada and in the State of Virginia with the proposal of the bill in regard to these Ulster glebe lands.

The LORD CHANCELLOR disputed the historical accuracy of Lord Cairns' statements, which, moreover, he observed, ignored the admixture of other Protestant elements in Ulster besides that of the Episcopal Church. He argued that the principles on which Lord Cairns opposed the proposed dealing with these Ulster glebe lands would apply equally against the whole principle of the bill. Then, turning to Lord Grey's attack on the Government, he denied very emphatically that, high-minded as was Lord Grey, that peer was entitled to denounce himself and his brother Ministers as not equally high-minded. The fact was that he and Lord Grey had been brought up in very different schools of politics. Lord Grey's theory of Government seemed to be the paternal, while the Government believed that the nation had a right to judge for itself.

The Bishop of ELY denied that Church property was, though public, national property. He believed the State was bound to provide fairly for the Irish Church after casting it loose, and he regretted the vote of last Friday because the conferring of glebe-houses on the other religious bodies in Ireland would have taken away any semblance of inequality in leaving a certain portion of endowment to the Church.

On a division the amendment was carried by 105 to 55.

The 29th Clause was then as amended agreed to, as were the three following clauses.

On Clause 33, which provides for the redemption of the tithe rentcharge by landowners, Lord GREY thought it would have been more candid from the Government point of view to have declared simply that the tithe rentcharge would cease at the end of fifty-five years. But he objected to the scheme altogether. Remarks were made on the clause by the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; by Lord NORTHBROOK, who defended the plan as a fair financial arrangement, profitable to the landlords, but not less clearly profitable to the Exchequer; by Lord CLANRICARDE, who asserted that no Irish landlord would object to the arrangement; by Lord GRANVILLE and by Lord SALISBURY, who, though preferring landlords to lunatics, criticised this particular mode of benefiting the former as one of the various examples in the bill of a want of frank speaking and an affection for conjuring tricks. The House divided on an amendment by Lord LIMERICK, to entitle a landowner redeeming the rentcharge to make a deduction on account of poor-rates from the redemption money, when the amendment was carried by 91 to 64.

Clauses 39 to 42 involve the arrangements relative to the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth Endowment. The Earl of COURTOWN would not divide, as he did not expect to meet with much support, but he recorded his solemn protest against the application of any religious fund to the relief of imperial taxation, and though he thought that those who derived benefit from the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth Grant ought to be compensated fully and freely, he

could not help thinking that the nation was exhibiting its generosity at the expense of the Irish Church. Lord FITZWALTER moved the omission of Clause 41 (the Maynooth Clause) as "repulsive" to the feelings of Englishmen and Scotchmen, and Lord BAXENDON denounced it as inconsistent with the preamble of the bill. Lord CAIRNS also objected to the clause, which he asserted contradicted pledges of members of the Government; but he thought it would be contrary to the spirit of the practice of the House in regard to the privileges of the other House, to reject this and the two previous clauses, since this would be simply to throw the charges for Maynooth and the *Regium Donum* back on the taxation of the empire, which the other House had relieved them from. The Duke of ARGYLL denied that any such pledges had been given as Lord Cairns referred to; and Lord GREY attacked Lord Cairns' view of the privileges of the House. After a reply to both from Lord CAIRNS, and some words from the Duke of RUTLAND and from Lords POWYS and HARROWBY, who appealed to Lord Fitzwalter in vain not to press his motion, the House divided, when the clause was agreed to by 146 to 22.

Clauses 42, 43, 44, 45, and, after a long conversation on the rights of deputy-registrars of cathedral corporations and diocesan architects to compensation, Clause 46 were agreed to, as were, with amendments, Clauses 47, 48, 49, and 50. The subsequent clauses down to Clause 66 inclusive were agreed to without amendment, except 52, which was verbally amended. Clause 67 was agreed to as amended by Lord CAIRNS.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past twelve o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday Mr. BRUCE explained to Mr. EYKYN the reasons which had induced the Government to decline to undertake the prosecution of the Overend, Gurney and Co. directors. The subject had been considered and decided by the Cabinet, which came to the conclusion that there was nothing to take the prosecution out of the usual cases of fraud.

The first business on the paper was the adjourned debate on the motion made by Mr. PELL on the 13th of April for the discontinuance of the collection of agricultural statistics, or at least to reduce it to a quinquennial collection. It was withdrawn by Mr. C. S. READ (acting for Mr. PELL), after a brief conversation, in which Mr. M'LAGAN and Mr. SHAW-LEFEBRE deprecated any interference with the present system, which they believed was very useful; and Mr. BOWRING advocated a compulsory collection. Colonel BARTHELOT and Mr. ASHSTON complained that the statistics were incorrect, and Mr. BRUCE and Mr. HOSKINS also made some remarks.

(Continued on Page 647.)

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, July 7th, 1869.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

##### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Last night the Lords again went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. On the 68th Clause, Lord CAIRNS proposed an amendment, the object of which was to keep under the control of Parliament for some time to come the disposal of the surplus property of the Church. Earl GRANVILLE said he could not consent to the proposal. The Earl of MALMESBURY thought that the surplus could be best disposed of by being used, as he expressed it, for the personal comfort of the clergy of all denominations. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, on the other hand, believed that the bill would be more popular if the surplus were applied to the relief of the poor rates. Lord TAUNTON opposed, and the Duke of CLEVELAND supported, the amendment, the latter on the ground that the country would have time to consider his plan. The Duke of ARGYLL emphatically warned the previous speaker that the Government were resolute in their determination to oppose the principle of concurrent endowment. He also pointed out that the amendment had the effect of uniting in its support not only those who were, but also many of those who were not, in favour of the Duke of Cleveland's scheme. The Marquis of SALISBURY sarcastically remarked that the surplus, if disposed of in the manner contemplated by the bill, would mainly benefit the Irish landlords—a statement which Lord KIMBERLEY denied. Lord GREY objected to allow the Government "to make ducks and drakes" of a surplus of seven or eight millions. Lord GRANVILLE, however, pointed out that the money would be transferred to the Poor-law Commissioners, who constitute a permanent board. On a division, ninety members voted for, and 160 members against, the clause as it stood. Lord Cairns's amendment was, therefore, carried by a majority of seventy.

Lord LIFFORD withdrew his amendment allotting ten acres of land to every Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic clergyman. On Clause 19, Lord CAIRNS proposed an addition giving power to the bishops, clergy, and laity to meet in general assembly and frame constitutions and regulations for the government of the Church. This amendment, somewhat modified by the LORD CHANCELLOR, was agreed to. The Archbishop of DUBLIN proposed a further amendment declaring that no alteration in the articles or ceremonies of the Church should be binding on persons at present in orders who may

dissent therefrom, and that such dissent should not deprive them of the compensation or annuity to which they might be entitled. This amendment was adopted, and the preamble having been altered against the protest of Lord GRANVILLE, the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

At the Commons morning sitting the House went into Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, and Mr. READ moved an amendment on Clause 15 (which gives power to the Privy Council to define the limits of the ports at which cattle are permitted to be landed), which would have the effect of greatly restricting the movements of foreign cattle, and considerably lengthening the time during which it would be necessary for animals to have been free from disease in order to secure exemption from slaughter. The amendment was defeated after a long discussion by a majority of 58.

At the evening sitting, Mr. HENRY RICHARD, in a speech of considerable length, called attention to various oppressive acts committed by Welsh landlords on their tenants at the last election. The honourable gentleman quoted documentary evidence in support of the statements he made, and vindicated the Nonconformists of Wales against aspersions which had been cast upon them. Mr. Richard concluded with a motion which stigmatised the conduct of the landlords in question as unprecedented and unconstitutional. Mr. O. MORGAN, in seconding the motion, alluded especially to the proceedings of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Mr. LEATHAM supported the motion. Mr. SCOURFIELD, Mr. WYNN, Colonel STEPHEN, Sir T. LLOYD, Mr. BRUCE, and other members took part in the subsequent debate. Mr. BRUCE complimented the member for Merthyr upon the ability with which he had brought forward the subject. Though originally of opinion that the case against the Welsh landlords was one for the Committee on Elections now sitting upstairs, he admitted that the facts related by Mr. Richard were worth bringing before the House. But he appealed to him not to press a resolution of which he had given no notice. The motion, in accordance with this suggestion, was withdrawn.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS raised a discussion on the removal of Roman Catholic children from workhouses to schools of their own. His motion was defeated on a division. The House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

The action of "Jacomb v. Watkin and Thompson" was brought to a conclusion yesterday. In the course of Sir Edward Watkin's cross-examination, the jury expressed a unanimous opinion that the plaintiff had not proved his case, and the Chief Justice having expressed his concurrence in this view, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

THE OVEREND AND GURNEY CASE.—The Attorney-General yesterday applied to the Lord Chief Justice for a postponement of the Overend and Gurney trial until December. The learned gentleman stated that he was instructed on the part of the prosecution, although not in his capacity of one of the law officers of the Crown. Both the Solicitor-General and Sir John Karslake, who represent the Messrs. Gurney, Mr. Birkbeck, and Mr. Gordon, agreed that it would be impossible to complete the trial at the present sittings, and the case was postponed on the understanding that the prosecution is, as the Chief Justice said, "then to be really, and *bona fide*, and properly conducted."

At noon yesterday the Great Eastern had run 1,524 miles, and paid out 1,700 miles of cable. Signals were "splendid" and insulation very high.

The Public of last evening denies in the most emphatic manner the accuracy of rumours of approaching changes in the Ministry. The *Monsieur* says M. Buffet, member of the Third Party, was not received by the Emperor, and the *France* denies a number of rumours; among them one to the effect that the Government intends shortly to recall its troops from Rome.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to Mark-lane this morning, the receipts of wheat from Essex and Kent were limited. For both red and white parcels the trade was firm, at full prices. With foreign wheat the market was fairly supplied. The transactions were only to a moderate extent, at about late rates. The show of barley was moderate. The business doing was restricted, but prices were maintained. The demand for malt was heavy, at about the rates previously current. The show of foreign oats was good, of English small. Sales progressed slowly, and the value of inferior produce had a drooping tendency. Beans were quiet, at late prices. For peas the trade was inactive, at Monday's prices. The flour market was firm, at Monday's advance.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	190	—	100	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	19,480	20	—	13,370	630 shs.
				Maize, 5,910 qrs.	

#### COMPARATIVE QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

For the week ended July 3.				For the corresponding week last year.			
	Qrs.	Av. a d.		Qrs.	Av. a d.		
Wheat	46,586	47 9	Wheat	36,645	—	67 7	
Barley	297	35 8	Barley	307	—	39 6	
Oats	799	20 2	Oats	1,143	—	29 5	



## THE LORDS and the IRISH CHURCH BILL.

At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the SURREY CONGREGATIONAL UNION, held July 5th, 1869, it was

Resolved.—I. That, believing that the opinion of the country was decisively expressed at the General Election in favour of securing Religious Equality in Ireland by disestablishing and disendowing the Anglican Church, and by appropriating the surplus revenues to other than ecclesiastical uses, and regarding the bill brought in for that purpose as a faithful embodiment of such opinion, the Committee views with strong disapprobation the attempts now being made in the House of Lords to contravene the principles of the measure, first by granting excessive compensation to the disestablished Church, and next, by appropriating part of the surplus property to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies. That it, therefore, earnestly hopes that Her Majesty's Ministers will not be parties to the carrying of the bill in a shape which will defeat, to a great extent, its intended purpose, and that they will be sustained by a majority of the House of Commons in insisting on a firm adherence to the principles on which it is based.

II. That, looking to the open advocacy in the House of Lords of the policy of affording State support to conflicting religious beliefs, this Committee feels it to be most important that steps should be taken so to influence public opinion as to make it impossible for the Legislature, either now or at a future period, to adopt a principle so injurious to the interests of religion, as well as to the moral and political well being of the community.

III. That publicity be given to the foregoing resolutions, and that they be also forwarded to the Borough and County Members.

J. W. BUCKLEY, Chairman.

## IRISH CHURCH BILL.—THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the GENERAL BODY of PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS, resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, held this day, 5th July, 1869,

It was unanimously resolved.—That this Committee, highly approving of the Irish Church Bill introduced by the Government, passed by the House of Commons, and now under consideration of the House of Lords, while prepared to appreciate such amendments as, without infringing on its essential principles, might facilitate the working of the measure, do earnestly deprecate the introduction of any change in its provisions by way of proposal for re-endowment of the Episcopal clergy, or concurrent endowment of the various denominations.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES, held July 6th, 1869, it was unanimously resolved—

That this Assembly has viewed with a high degree of satisfaction the progress through the House of Commons of the Bill introduced by her Majesty's Government for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Anglican Church in Ireland. That while prepared to welcome such amendments in the Bill as may be in harmony with its preamble, they earnestly deprecate any proposed changes in the direction of re-endowments to the Episcopal clergy, or of concurrent endowment of the various denominations. This Committee, therefore, urge the members of this Union immediately to adopt such measures as will strengthen the Government in their endeavour to carry the measure through Parliament substantially in the form in which it has been submitted by them to the country.

F. J. HARTLEY, Chairman.  
GEORGE SMITH,  
ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

At a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the KINGSTON DISTRICT LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, held July 5th, 1869, it was unanimously resolved—

That this Committee, having considered the effect of the amendments of the Irish Church Bill, either carried or proposed, in the House of Lords, is of opinion that, while some of them may without impropriety be assented to by the supporters of the measure, others are so contrary to its essential principles that they cannot, without a dereliction of duty, be sanctioned by the Liberal majority in the House of Commons. More especially, the Committee objects to the re-endowment of the disestablished Church by means of extravagant compensation, as furnishing a ground for corresponding concessions to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies—a policy to which this Committee is strongly opposed.

FREDERICK GOULD, Chairman.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

At an influential MEETING of PROTESTANT NONCONFORMISTS, of various denominations, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, July 2nd, CHARLES REED, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, it was

Moved by the Rev. HENRY ALLEN (Independent), seconded by the Rev. WM. BROOK, D.D. (Baptist), and resolved—

1. That, believing that the Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, now before Parliament, is, substantially, in harmony with the Resolutions of the House of Commons last session, and with the wishes of the country, as emphatically expressed at the general election, and that it has received the sanction of the great majority of the nation, this meeting regards with great concern the attempts now being made in the Upper House of Parliament to make such changes in the measure as will frustrate, in the most important respects, the purpose of its framers, and will subvert the principles which have been deliberately adopted by the constituencies, as the only basis on which a settlement of the question can be satisfactorily effected.

Moved by W. W. POOCK, Esq. (Wesleyan), seconded by the Rev. JOHN EDMOND, D.D. (United Presbyterian), supported by the Rev. P. W. CLAYDON (Unitarian), and resolved—

2. That the meeting strongly deprecates all proposals which have in view, not the equitable satisfaction of existing personal interests, but the re-endowment of the disestablished Church. That it objects to them the more strongly because they necessitate corresponding concessions to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies—concessions which aim at establishing equality by means, not of impartial disendowment, but of the pernicious policy of indiscriminate endowment. That the adoption of such suggestions by the Legislature would, in the judgment of this meeting, have the effect of prolonging the controversy which the Bill was intended to close, and would inevitably lead to results fraught with evil, not to Ireland alone, but to the interests of the entire kingdom.

Moved by JOSEPH COOPER, Esq. (Member of the Society of Friends), seconded by the Rev. JOHN HOPKINS, LL.D., F.R.S. (Independent), supported by the Rev. T. W. PENROSE (Primitive Methodist), and resolved—

3. That having regard, not merely to the proposed amendments, but to the opinions expressed by influential peers in favour of the principle of concurrent endowment, this meeting deems it to be of the utmost importance that her Majesty's Ministers and the Liberal party in the House of Commons should be assured of the earnest desire of those who have hitherto supported the Bill that it should not pass in a form which would disappoint their just expectations, and that Nonconformists should adopt immediate measures for giving expression to their sentiments, and for bringing them to bear with effect upon the Legislature.

CHARLES REED, Chairman.

## CONGREGATIONAL BOARD and IRISH CHURCH BILL.

At a MEETING of the BOARD of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS in and around London, held this 5th day of July, 1869, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this Board has watched with the deepest interest the progress of the Bill of Her Majesty's Government for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church; that this Board regards the principles which this Bill embraces as right and wise; that the Board approves of a liberal satisfaction of existing life interests, but affirms that, after these are satisfied, no portion of the surplus funds should be appropriated to any kind of religious endowment, or devoted to any ecclesiastical purpose whatever; and that no political status should be held or retained by any ecclesiastical dignitaries in Ireland.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.

### LEADER PAGE.

An extra charge, of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines, or under.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their announcements.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	s.	d.
Per Quarter . . . . .	0	6
Half-year . . . . .	0	13
Year . . . . .	1	6

Unstamped copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"John Aldis."—Too late for this week.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

### SUMMARY.

At the Mansion House banquet on Wednesday the Prime Minister quietly, but firmly, "put his foot" down by simply recalling attention to the circumstances under which himself and his colleagues came into power. The House of Commons, which had lately passed the Irish Church Bill, was, he remarked, "fresh from the heart and breast of the people." Though every consideration should be given to the amendments the Lords might make in that measure, the Government must be guided by a recollection of their pledges, one of which was that the surplus funds "should not be applied to the maintenance of a Church or the support of a clergy." "These conditions," remarked Mr. Gladstone, amid the loud cheers of his auditors, "form a clear and manifest covenant between us and the country, which we shall not forget now that we are installed in power." Calm words these, but every one felt their weight and meaning. Though, coupled with the Duke of Argyll's second and more emphatic warning, they failed to stay the raids of the Episcopal Bench upon the surplus, in order that the disendowed Church might be re-endowed, they frightened the House of Lords for the time out of the "levelling-up" proposals laid before it, and will enable the country to "remain tranquil" in the assurance that Mr. Gladstone, with or without the assistance of the Peers, will faithfully redeem his pledges.

Later in the week her Majesty's Ministers, and her Majesty's Opposition also, were well represented at another banquet, presided over by the Prince of Wales. At the Trinity House dinner Mr. Gladstone praised the good deeds of that marine corporation, and Mr. Bright threw as much interest as he could into his theme, the commerce of England, its beacons, light-houses, and life-boats. Speaking for the House of Commons, Mr. Lowe naturally, though jocosely, bewailed its present "painful position" in mutely beholding its handywork pulled to pieces. But the picture which had been prepared with so much care would, after being subjected to "an excruciating ordeal," come down to that assembly to receive "the final touch," when perhaps they might be enabled "to reform what has been blurred, to restore the outline, and make the picture, if not exactly the same as before, yet so much the same at least as would be satisfactory in all points of view." This was too much for Mr. Disraeli, who sarcastically referred to the "taste and tact" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and lauded the wisdom of the rule in public life of not introducing "difficult subjects upon which men may differ when it is unnecessary to obtrude them on public notice." No doubt Mr. Lowe's

speech did contain a sting, though carefully sheathed, but it was the ill-timed criticism of the ex-Premier which made it rankle. It is not often that Mr. Disraeli is so thin-skinned; but hopeless opposition is apt to make the most reserved and astute of statesmen indiscreet and irritable.

With little alteration, and with great despatch, the Lords have passed through all its stages the Beerhouses, &c., Bill, which now only awaits the royal assent to become the law of the land. This measure abolishes for two years the power of granting licences to beerhouses, hitherto exercised by the Excise, and transfers it to the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The reform is not a great one; but it is a step in the right direction, and will enable the Home Secretary more effectually to redeem—shall we say next Session?—his promise of a complete revision of our licensing system.

On Wednesday the Commons had a short discussion on Mr. Johnston's Bill for repealing the Party Processions Act, during which the Orange leader significantly said he should be absent when the measure went again into Committee. Next day, the 1st of July, the Act was openly violated in Ulster. On almost all the churches flags were hoisted, and in some places the customary programme was varied by burning Mr. Gladstone in effigy, with the Church Bill in his hand. But the Orangemen were impartial. In one town the name of Lord Cairns was heartily groaned; in another, the effigy of a bishop was burned. But at Portadown the foolish intervention of the police brought on a collision, in which a young man was killed by a rifle shot, whose funeral on Sunday was attended by several thousands of Orangemen, wearing the insignia of their order. This is an ominous beginning of the Orange anniversaries. The Government are, however, fully prepared for Monday next, until which time Ulster will be in the occupation of the military and police, and "will resemble rather an insurgent country restrained by an iron hand than a peaceful, industrious, and loyal province."

The House of Commons, now that real summer weather has set in, is sincerely to be pitied. The pressure of Bills is enormous—about thirty had to be postponed on Monday. Some members are almost mutinous at the demands made upon them; others complain that the Government have artfully gagged them. To this Mr. Gladstone replies that the Ministry are as much perplexed as private members. The House attempts to do more than any legislative assembly that ever sat since the days of Adam, and wants more hours in the day, more days in the week, more weeks in the month, and more months in the year; and until some such device can be adopted, perfect satisfaction cannot be given. Notwithstanding the pressure, however, the Marquis of Hartington on Monday explained the arrangements, at length completed, for the purchase of the telegraphs at a total cost of £6,750,000. The Government hope to realise from this new enterprise a present profit of some £80,000 a year. The advantages offered to the public will be a doubling of the number of telegraph offices, a fixed charge at the uniform rate of 1s. per twenty words, great facilities for their transmission by the extension of the wires, and the use of post-offices and pillar boxes for the deposit of messages. But the Government claim an entire monopoly of the business, about which there may be great demur. At this period of the Session, the Bill, which was introduced last night, is not likely to encounter much opposition.

The quarter's revenue returns, though far from flattering, are not discouraging. In customs, excise, and stamps the increase is 290,000*l.*, and the total receipts are more than half a million beyond the corresponding quarter of last year. The national income for the year is 73,155,032*l.*, a net increase of 3,052,735*l.*, of which two millions is the product of the augmented income-tax. "On the whole," says the *Economist*, "there is an improvement in the great branches of receipt, but we have not yet got back to the total of two years ago—much less resumed that course of continuous improvement which is the normal condition of the revenue."

Our American cousins are not quite easy at the keeping open of the Alabama question, and the *New York World* has just put forward a statement which is understood to embody the actual policy of President Grant's Administration. While the claim to take into consideration the Neutrality Proclamation of 1861 is altogether abandoned, it is required that the British Government shall acknowledge, without any preliminary reference to arbitration, their liability for the depredations of the Alabama. This condition, says the *World*, "is the one point on which the judgment of the American people is clear and settled; on which their



demand for redress is imperative and uncompromising." The new claim is specific, and not unreasonable, for it only asks our Government formally to admit a negligence and a liability which have been tacitly conceded in previous negotiations.

#### THE TRADES UNION BILL.

THE second reading of this Bill, endorsed with the names of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mundella, stands first on the Order Book of the House of Commons for to-day. Contrary to the expressed wish of the Home Secretary, who, however, approves the general scope of the measure, and some of its main provisions, and who desired that it should not be proceeded with this Session on the understanding that Government intends to deal comprehensively with the whole question at an early period of the next, the motion will certainly be brought under discussion, and, if not talked out, pressed to a division, or acquiesced in by the Treasury Bench. At the moment of writing, we are unable to anticipate its fate with any degree of certainty. Fortunately, the question it involves has not become a battle-field for political parties. The measure will receive cordial support from conspicuous members on both sides of the House, and decided resistance will be offered to at least one of its provisions by some who sit on the right side of the chair as well as by some who sit on the left. We refrain from conjecturing, therefore, what the immediate result will be, merely remarking by the way that, whether successful or unsuccessful in the present stage, the Bill is not likely to appear on the Statute-book this Session.

Respecting some of the objects of the Bill there is, we believe, but little difference of opinion. It seems to be agreed on all hands that workmen should be equally free, in the eye of law, to combine for the protection of their labour, as masters are for the employment of their capital—that any restriction legally imposed upon them as a separate class ought to be abandoned—that the old pretext of rendering unlawful any objects which operate "in restraint of trade" should be given up—that contracts between employed and employers should be left to be adjusted by any methods which either of the parties may adopt, which do not necessarily involve immorality or crime—and that the funds of trade societies, equally as the funds of other societies, ought to be secured by law, at least as far as law can secure them, against embezzlement and theft. On the part of the unions, no objection is made to the punishment of such acts as in every other member of society would be penal on conviction of the offender—nor are they unwilling, as the Bill shows, to subject either their rules or their accounts to any amount of publicity which the Legislature may think fit to demand. What they do object to, and are attempting by the present Bill to get rid of, is the constitution of certain proceedings into a criminal offence when taken by work-people, which are not exposed to the censure of the law when taken by other persons. They possess by means of combination such a formidable power of moral coercion, that it is, perhaps, hardly surprising if capitalists desire to brand the exercise of it in certain cases as an offence both to law and to morals.

Now it is not to be concealed or denied that moral coercion may be made by Trades Unions as effective for their ends as physical violence, nor that it has been sometimes very foolishly and very tyrannically resorted to. But this does not prove that it should on these accounts be put under legal prohibition to be enforced by legal penalties. In the first place, it is impossible to suppress it by the coarse machinery of law. It is too subtle, too evasive. Put down in one form, it will reappear in another. The glance of an eye, the merest inflection of the voice, the invention and application of an epithet, nay, the maintenance of silence, may be made to inflict as much annoyance upon those against whom they are directed, as not a few acts which would expose the agents of them to legal penalties. The law should not attempt to do what the law is obviously incapable of doing, for it is sure to bring itself into contempt thereby. But again, the endeavour legally to suppress moral coercion when used by working men against each other, is obnoxious to the charge of partiality. No attempt is made or is even proposed to put it down among other classes of society. Members of the bar, for instance, or of the medical profession, or clergymen, or traders in any particular line, may and do combine to enforce the will of their society upon individuals by moral coercion of the most stringent character. Why are working men alone to be subjected to punishment for resorting to methods of enforcing their will which are allowed to all other classes of the community?

The gravest reason, however, in our judgment,

against the continuance of the law as it stands, and as it is interpreted down to this day, is that it serves to perpetuate and to exacerbate the very evil which it is designed to cure. The unwisdom of applying force, moral no less than physical, for the determination of differences arising out of economic considerations, is not likely to be perceived until men can take a calm and thoughtful view of the waste it necessarily involves, of the sufferings it inflicts, and of the inexorable laws which govern the movements of trade and commerce. But this calm intelligence cannot be expected from any class of men who feel themselves to be singled out by the law for restrictive arrangements in regard to trade dealings. They have a conviction, and it is a just one, that they are wronged in this matter. Their fetters gall them. Their minds are irritated. They remain deaf to instruction which is pressed upon them in such an annoying manner. Release them of all special restraints, restore to them such liberty as is conceded to all other classes of their fellow-subjects, give them back their self-respect, and if anything will dispose them to open their minds to correction, and to set their faces against folly, this will. For our part, we would always rather lead than drag—induce than compel—instruct ignorance than punish it. For this reason among others we heartily wish success to the Trades Unions Bill.

#### THROUGH COMMITTEE IN THE LORDS.

LAST night the House of Lords finished the consideration of the Irish Church Bill in Committee, after only five nights' discussion. The bill is to be reported on Friday, and if the third reading be taken on Monday, their Lordships' measure—which is now distinct from that of the Government—for disestablishing and re-endowing the Irish Church will reach the Commons on the following day.

The proceedings of last night may be briefly described. Lord Cairns proposed that the surplus should not now be disposed of, but left to the future distribution of Parliament, on the ground that no funds are at present available, and that the purpose to which they were to be applied was objectionable. Though Earl Granville warned their Lordships of the danger of leaving such a bone of contention as this surplus to be fought for by contending creeds, and the Earl of Kimberley told them that the House of Commons would not accept the proposed change, Lord Cairns' amendment met with great favour. One peer after another—the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Grey, Lord Malmesbury, as well as the Duke of Cleveland—spoke in support of it as opening a new chance for concurrent endowment, and it was carried by 160 to 90 votes. In accordance with this decision the words of the preamble were altered, Earl Granville significantly saying: "I shall say 'Not-content' to the question that the preamble stand part of the Bill in order to mark my disapproval of the course your lordships have taken with the Bill."

It cannot be denied that Lord Cairns was logically consistent in the course he took last night. If peers and prelates had their way, there would, indeed, be little left, and that not available for a long time to come, of the anticipated surplus of eight millions. The greater part of that sum in violation of the principle of the Bill has been made over by the peers to the disestablished Church which, if their alterations be carried into effect, will still be the richest Church of Christendom. Their gifts to that fortunate ecclesiastical body may be roughly thus estimated:—

Lord Carnarvon's amendment gives	£1,200,000
Marquis of Salisbury's and Bishop of	
Peterborough's	1,000,000
Archbishop of Canterbury's	1,000,000
Earl of Limerick's	500,000
Marquis of Salisbury (glebe-houses)	250,000
	£3,950,000

Thus about one half of the surplus, quite independent of the full satisfaction of all life interests, is made over in perpetuity to the 700,000 Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland and their clergy! Nor need they despair at some future time of securing some portion of the remainder. But be that as it may, the residue would be nearly absorbed by the Duke of Cleveland's scheme of providing manse and ten acres of ground for the clergy of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches. Lord Cairns informed the House of Lords on Thursday, that by this plan some three thousand glebe-houses would have to be provided, which, according to a moderate computation, would cost three millions sterling. Though the Conservative leader does not ostensibly approve of concurrent endowment, he noted, in the speech referred to, the remarkable change which he thinks has taken

place in public feeling on the subject, and advocated his amendment for postponing the disposition of the surplus avowedly on the ground that the country required time to make up its mind. Here, then, we have a complete scheme for disposing of the property of the Irish Church. Whatever is not handed back again to the Episcopalians is divided between the other two religious bodies, and the bishops have the intense gratification of seeing the ominous precedent of devoting ecclesiastical property to secular uses completely frustrated.

The Irish Church will now, if the scheme of their lordships is carried, set up on its own account loaded with riches, yet not unwilling to get more. The Peers have unsettled everything, besides proposing to create an ecclesiastical corporation in Ireland which would be a danger to the State, and an object of distrust and scorn to the overwhelming majority of the population. By leaving open the question of the surplus, they leave open a dangerous question for chronic agitation. "What," said Earl Granville, last night, "would be the result on the Roman Catholics, the Church of Ireland, and the Presbyterians of leaving it open? Why it would prevent the Roman Catholics from obtaining by the voluntary system those houses of which they are in need, and it would certainly deprive the Protestant Church of a great stimulus for making the best of matters, while the same remark would apply, though, perhaps, not so strongly, to the Presbyterians. It would paralyse all efforts for good, and more than anything I know would verify the prophecies which are now made, that this settlement of the question will not produce satisfaction or tranquillity in Ireland." The reasonableness of this prediction cannot be doubted.

The Upper House had far better have thrown out the Irish Church Bill on the second reading, than have mutilated and transformed it in Committee. The House of Commons will not recognise its own measure; and a Parliament elected by an enlarged suffrage can only regard such treatment of the Bill as insulting. Lord Kimberley told their lordships last night that the representatives of the people would not accept their re-endowment proposals. But it is necessary not only that the House of Commons should act, but that the public should speak out. Is the registered will of the nation to be set aside, and the great work of the Government coolly destroyed, by a combination of greedy landlords and bishops? And it ought never to be forgotten that any plan for re-endowing the Irish Episcopalians, however modestly circumscribed, cannot stand alone, when four-fifths of the population are deprived of such assistance. The endowment of the Catholic clergy, not the mere gift of manse, is the inevitable corollary. Let the country take warning from the language of Lord Salisbury, who last night declared that "so long as the wants of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland are not met, as long as they are forced to rely upon the contributions which they can wring from the most indigent population in the world, so long will the question be liable to be re-opened by agitation." It will thus be seen that the battle fought last week in the Upper House was a mere skirmish, and that by the decision on Lord Cairns' amendment, the question is purposely kept open, in order that in due time the precedent of the indiscriminate endowment of all sects may be set in Ireland, and subsequently applied to the other portions of the United Kingdom.

#### PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

THE new French Legislature has been convened merely to constitute itself. But although the French session is over, Paris "out of town," and the Emperor had apparently decided that political discussions should be postponed till the regular meeting of the Chamber, the crisis is too serious to be put off for the convenience of either fashionable society or the head of the State. The flood of Liberal opinion which swept over France at the general election is not subsiding, but is surging around the Throne itself; the Canute of France is powerless to drive it back. The action which he would fain have deferred for several months, availing himself of whatever in the interval might turn up, must be taken at once. That potent and penetrating public opinion which Napoleon III. endeavoured first to enlist on his own side, then to brave, and afterwards to restrict within safe limits, leavens the Parliament, has got into the Cabinet, and is working even upon himself. While the Corps Législatif is proceeding with the "verification of powers," its members are comparing notes and forming new combinations. As was expected, the over-



whelming majority of the Government in the new Chamber has already become unreliable. Docile subservieney is gone out of fashion, even among successful "official candidates." M. Rouher finds his ascendancy shaken. The tools and sycophants of yesterday are the independent deputies of to-day; and the Minister of State has begun already to speak in parliamentary language, and seeks refuge from the resolute spirit of the new Chamber in anxious deliberations with his master. M. Schneider, though appointed by the Emperor, assumes the attitude of a conciliatory Speaker rather than an absolutist President. The "irreconcilables" exhibit a disposition to become reasonable Liberals, and the ultra Imperialists seem to be near extinction.

It cannot be denied that the advocates of responsible Government in the Chamber are acting with caution and wisdom. Their policy is to secure without delay a new constitutional régime; their difficulty is to obtain it without infringing Parliamentary forms, or driving the Emperor into a corner. This is the object with which the Left Centre, a new political party, has been formed. It comprises not only the old Opposition, but members like M. Buffet, M. Louvet, and M. Segris, who have hitherto been the habitual supporters of the Government, but who feel that the time has come for the cessation of personal rule. An interpellation has been prepared, which has grown from a somewhat vague inquiry into the following definite shape:—"We demand to question Government on the necessity of giving satisfaction to the feelings expressed by the country in associating it in a more efficacious manner in the direction of affairs. The establishment of a responsible Ministry, and the right of the Corps Législatif to regulate the organic conditions of its labours and its communications with the Government, appear to us essential to gain this end." The original declaration was signed by ninety-six deputies; the more pronounced interpellation has received about seventy signatures. That a peremptory refusal to discuss questions of policy at the present sittings of the Chamber will not be given, is evident from the course taken by a large section of the Imperialist majority. M. du Miral, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, has given notice in their name of a series of questions with the view of obtaining the restoration of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the recognition on a more liberal scale of the right of interpellation, an extension of the right of amendment, and the concession to the Chamber of the power of electing its own officers. Such a notice would hardly have been given unless the Government were prepared to recognise the necessity of discussion on the functions of the legislature, or to make substantial concessions. Both the interpellations—only the one more circuitously than the other—tend to the same result—the abrogation of personal government in France.

It is probable, then, that Napoleon III. has abandoned a "No surrender" policy. That he should make large concessions at present, is of far less consequence, than that he should acknowledge the necessity for a change of system. Any substantial reforms must sooner or later lead to constitutional government. There was but one alternative to Liberal progress—viz., a great war. Whatever may have been the motive which dictated the recent Châlons speech, in which it was declared that "the history of French wars is the history of the progress of civilisation," there is no doubt that the Emperor has a formidable military power at his command. As "A Parisian" remarks in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "All the resources of France are at his sole disposal, and he may employ them all to-morrow in war against Prussia without consulting a single human being. The possibility of war at a week's notice, and at the will of a Prince whom we must be allowed to consider as 'not very wise,' is evident, and this circumstance alone is sufficient to account for the public anxiety here. Moreover, this omnipotent ruler has, we know, made preparation. Everything is ready for an immediate campaign, and competent judges affirm that Marshal Niel was not exaggerating when he told the Senate a few months back that in the course of ten days France could easily have six hundred thousand soldiers in the field." What then, restrains the Emperor from a course which would for a long time postpone all questions of responsible government? Simply the impossibility of war. The whole current of national feeling is against such a desperate expedient. "For any one who knows France, with all her traditions and prejudices, all her vain but strong love of military show," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "it is almost incredible to see the change wrought." The

International Peace League, which a twelvemonth ago was derided as a visionary organisation, is now a great power in France. "A year ago," said M. Passy at the recent meeting of that society, "we were discouraged on all sides. 'What is the use of speaking?' was the argument used then; 'you are alone of your opinion.' What is said to us now is, 'There is no more need to speak, for everybody thinks as you do.'" Such a state of popular feeling no Sovereign, autocrat though he be, can venture to ignore.

We cannot help believing, therefore, that the crisis is passed. The Châlons speech met with such universal reprobation that the French potentate at once recognised his true position. The idea of war promoting civilisation is utterly alien to the present spirit of the French people. But whatever steps the Emperor may take in enlarging the powers of the legislature will be a restraint upon the military tendencies of his Court and Cabinet. If he has not already surrendered his initiative, he has virtually admitted that he can no longer act as an absolute ruler. What is now taking place in France concerns all Europe. Either her huge armaments must be used or—reduced. It is monstrous, as M. Michael Chevalier says, to see Europe arming against herself; and all France, except a small minority, echoes the sentiment. The new Legislature is an anti-war assembly. Imperialist as well as Democratic members were pledged by their constituents to peace, which indeed forms part of the programme of each section in the Chamber. "For the moment, rely on it," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "the unpopularity of war in France is a circumstance that may help to change the state of affairs throughout the civilised world. Let the French nation once proclaim that there is no patriotism in war (unless a purely defensive one), and the problem is close to its solution. Disarmament and the destruction of all standing armies would be the affair of a session." The peace of Europe is involved in the decision which is now pending across the Channel, and the abrogation of personal government in France would speedily put an end to that chronic uncertainty which has depressed the industry of all continental nations, and is an evil only less disastrous than war itself.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.

We are threatened with a renewal of the metropolitan water supply controversy. On the appointment of the Royal Commission charged with the investigation of the whole question, the crowd of excited projectors and inventors impatiently ceased their noisy clamour and sullenly awaited the result of the Commissioners' labours; but now that the anxiously looked-for Report has been issued, the truce has been declared to be at an end, and the battle begun afresh, the exasperated belligerents uniting on one point only, that of determined hostility to the decisions arrived at by the Commissioners, who come in for no small amount of fierce denunciation and expostulation. Yet the labours of the Commissioners appear to have been most conscientious and impartial, far more so than might naturally have been expected in a matter in which such great and influential interests were at stake; and although the correctness of several of the conclusions formed by them may possibly be open to question, still it must be conceded that their report is by far the most comprehensive, instructive, and unprejudiced treatise yet issued on the subject entrusted to them for investigation. The importance of a vast city, like London, containing nearly three millions of inhabitants, whose numbers are rapidly increasing year by year,—affording a belief that at no very distant period they may become swollen to the enormous aggregate of five millions—possessing an ample and regular supply of pure water for domestic and other purposes, is a matter not merely of national, but of European, indeed, we may say, of world-wide, importance. It is in the great cities, where the populations are most dense and where the sanitary conditions are most defective, that the principal epidemics, which have so frequently spread death and desolation over whole continents, take their rise. The fearful visitation of the plague which, some two hundred years ago, converted London into one vast charnel house, would have remained unknown had the picturesque but unhealthy dwellings of our ancestors been properly supplied with the three great hygienic requisites—pure air, light, and good water. Where these—especially the latter—are lacking, even in small country towns and villages, fever and increased mortality are the inevitable results. The history of the unfortunate family who were poisoned by bad water at Epping, some two or three years ago, has more parallels than many imagine. One of the principal items of expense

in the construction of the Suez Canal, was that connected with the formation of a regular supply of pure water from the Nile, without which the really wonderful achievement of M. de Lesseps would have to this day remained an unaccomplished idea. Defective as is the present water supply of London, it is an enormous, almost incredible, improvement on that of former times. So recently as 1825, the quantity of water supplied to London did not exceed twenty-nine million gallons daily, the greater proportion of the fluid being horribly impure. In 1867, the quantity had risen to ninety-eight millions, the purity of the water, with a few exceptions, being improved in a like ratio. The average quantity now supplied to the inhabitants of the metropolis individually is nearly double what it was forty years ago.

In 1850, the Board of Health were requested by the Government to direct their attention to the subject, and, after due deliberation, they decided in favour of procuring the metropolitan water supply from Bagshot Sands, in Surrey, covering an area of three hundred square miles, the minimum daily yield of which would be not less than 61,000,000 gallons. Nothing, however, came of this scheme, nor does it appear likely to be revived, public attention having become monopolised by two gigantic plans, one for collecting water from the Welsh mountain districts, the other for utilising the Lake country for a like purpose, the water being, in either case, conveyed in aqueducts to the metropolis. Neither of these schemes could be carried into effect without entailing a cost of several millions sterling, to say nothing of the strong opposition which would be offered by the residents in the districts from whence the water supply is proposed to be obtained. Moreover, the promoters of the two great rival schemes appear to have considerably underrated the amount of injury which the adoption of either of their plans might irretrievably inflict on the industrial interests of the localities affected. The mere cutting off of a portion of the waters of the Severn or the least curtailment of the Lake supply possessed by the manufacturing towns and villages of the north, would deprive thousands of the means of employment. Of course, if the interests of the majority require it, the minority must perforce yield; and if the metropolitan water supply is procurable only from the mountains of Wales or the lakes of Westmoreland, the inhabitants of those districts must patriotically allow their own interests to be sacrificed for the common good. But the Commissioners seem to be of opinion that the Londoners need not go quite so far from home; that the valley of the Thames is in every respect capable of affording the metropolis an ample supply of water for many years to come. The drainage of the Thames valley above Kingston extends over an area of 3,676 square miles, two-thirds of which consist of permeable limestone, chalk, and sand, the very description of strata necessary to ensure a proper storage of the outfall and a due regularity of outflow. Here we have close at hand a supply of water far in excess of the present or possible future wants of the metropolis. The average flow of the Thames through this district is stated as being about 1,350,000,000 gallons per day, its minimum flow being about 400,000,000 gallons, a smaller flow being of extremely exceptional occurrence, in fact, being a circumstance scarcely known. By the formation of suitable store reservoirs on the upper part of the river, 220,000,000 gallons per day may be drawn without the least inconvenience. To this enormous quantity may be added 50,000,000 gallons from the Lea and New River, and 30,000,000 gallons more from the chalk to the south and south-east of London, making the total quantity available from the Thames basin 300,000,000 gallons per day, or 50 per cent. more than is likely to be ever required under any conceivable circumstances.

Having shown that there exists no necessity for going to Wales, the Lake District, or any other distant locality for an abundant supply of water, the Commissioners next direct their attention to the question of quality. We need not follow them in the complicated discussions respecting the relative merits or demerits of hard and soft water, each of which have their advantages and disadvantages; but the question of organic impurity is not to be overlooked. It is on this point that the whole subject really hinges. Mere abundance of water will not suffice, it must also be perfectly pure. The Thames has long borne a bad name in this respect, but the Commissioners seem to be of opinion that whatever may have been the case in previous years, the national river, though to a certain extent liable to organic contamination from vegetable and animal refuse, and from the sewage of towns, is now considerably less subject to those evils than is commonly supposed. Moreover, they



point out how the river contains within itself the means of self-purification, provided by Nature in the shape of fish and other animal life, by aquatic vegetation, and by the chemical action of oxygen, which will always prove effectual so long as there exists no excessive discharge of sewage into the river, an evil, be it remembered, which can now be wholly prevented by an enforcement of the provisions of the Thames Conservancy Act of 1868, compelling the towns situated on the banks of the river to provide for the disposal of their sewage on the land, and rendering it penal to discharge such or any other refuse into the stream. But the contamination of water used for drinking purposes goes on in all parts of the kingdom, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to name any stream wholly free from organic impurities. What is required seems to be the reduction of the amount of contamination to a minimum, and leaving the rest to Nature. Were this all, the present existing water companies might, in protection of their own interests, be entrusted with the care of the streams from whence their supplies are derived, but there are other questions, some of an extremely difficult character, such as that of continuous supply, which lead to the inference that the day is not far distant when the control of the metropolitan water supply will be transferred from the hands of the present companies to those of the ratepayers, as in Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Preston, Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, where the poor are better supplied with water than are their brethren in the metropolis. At any rate, the Report of the Commissioners must be regarded as a decided step towards the settlement of a long-vexed question, which but a short time since appeared almost incapable of satisfactory solution.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from Page 643.)

##### EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

Mr. M'LAREN presented a petition in favour of this bill from Edinburgh and the vicinity, signed by 24,000 persons. In moving the second reading of the bill, he observed that its principal object was to reduce the number of ministers in the city churches of the Establishment in Edinburgh from thirteen to ten, thereby getting rid of a tax of threepence in the pound paid for the support of the Establishment by the occupiers of all property within the ancient and extended royalty of the city of Edinburgh. A former member for that city, Mr. Black, brought in a bill which he twice carried through the House, having the same object in view, though it took a different way of effecting it. In 1860 the bill was withdrawn in favour of one introduced by the Government of the day. He entirely denied that that settlement, effected by the Lord Advocate, was made with the consent of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, or that it ought to be adhered to by the present Government because it had been made by their predecessors. If it could be said that the Lord Advocate of 1860 brought in this bill with the sympathy and support of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and if that could be proved, which it certainly could not, it might have considerable effect. But the numerous meetings and petitions against the bill, as stated in a paper circulated amongst the members of that House, by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, plainly showed how their feelings and inclinations lay, and that they had done everything in their power to stop the progress of the Government bill, warning the House that they would accept no settlement, but go on agitating until they obtained the total repeal of the tax. After the bill passed, a great public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Black, the result of which was that a solemn protest against the measure was forwarded, signed by 7,600 inhabitants of Edinburgh, 3,000 of whom were Parliamentary electors. From these facts it was plain that it could not possibly be alleged with truth that any agreement whatever was made with the inhabitants of Edinburgh. Lord Derby's Government did not consider that any final settlement had been made, for they brought in a bill during their last year of office to deal with the case of the parish of Canon-gate, which had two ministers, paid by a public rate of 1s. in the pound, and they carried a bill to reduce the ministers from two to one, and the tax from 1s. to 3d. in the pound. All that the present bill aimed at was, that the tax, of which the rate generally was now 3d. in the pound, should be abolished. With regard to its details, objections had been taken to some of the clauses as not effectually securing the life interests of the present incumbents; but the town council of Edinburgh had passed a resolution giving as ample security as could be desired for preserving them. The present population of the district known as the New Town of Edinburgh was 40,000, with five ministers, in whose churches there were a great number of empty sittings. That of the parishes forming the Old Town was 30,000, of whom about 15,000 were Roman Catholics. These parishes had eight ministers, whom the bill proposed to reduce to five, leaving the number the same as in the New Town, which had 10,000 more inhabitants. The bill in effect made the Established Church a present of thirteen places of worship, and 2,000l. a year, which would otherwise be paid to the Free Church. In

Edinburgh there were thirty-five Free Churches, nineteen United Presbyterians (which were about to be united with the Free Church), twenty-six of the Established Church, and twelve Episcopalian, making altogether 116 Protestant places of worship, and three Roman Catholic; so that in place of lopping off three only, if the whole thirteen churches of the Establishment were closed, they would not be missed. Some years ago, when the corporation property was sold, it was arranged that 2,000l. a year should annually be paid by the town council towards the support of these churches out of the interest of the sum produced by the sale, and if the Established Church were abolished to-morrow this sum would revert to the coffers of the corporation of Edinburgh. The sum yielded by the pew-rents of these churches was 4,300l., which, with the 2,000l. annually paid, gave 6,300l. for the maintenance of ten ministers, allowing at least 600l. a year to each, while the ordinary income of ministers in Scotland was from 150l. to 250l. The wealth of Edinburgh had doubled within the past thirty years, and the population had increased by 60,000, but the price of pew-rents in these city churches had fallen from 12s. to 5s. 6d. a sitting, and in churches where they formerly produced 1,800l., they did not now yield more than from 200l. to 300l. They were attended by a mere handful of people, the three smallest having about 300 altogether. He would only add that forty petitions in favour of the bill had been presented from all parts of Scotland and signed by large numbers of persons, whereas there were but fifteen against it with a far smaller number of signatures. He begged to conclude by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The bill was supported by Mr. MACFIE and Mr. MILLER, but, on the other hand, it was opposed by Sir G. Montgomery, Mr. O. Ewing, and Lord Elcho as an unfair departure from the compromise of 1860, described, indeed, by Mr. HARDY as a public compact, which could not morally be broken, at least in so short a time. Mr. BOUVIER and Sir E. COLBROOK, on the Liberal side, agreed in this view, and characterised it as a bill of repudiation. Mr. BAUCS, on the other hand, held that Parliament was quite competent to review the arrangement, and the Lord Advocate, considering himself absolved from the obligation of maintaining the compromise he had carried out by his retirement from the representation of Edinburgh, intimated that though he should not resist the second reading, he might feel compelled to oppose the future stages.

The House then divided on the question that the bill be now read a second time—

Ayes	..	..	..	151
Noes	..	..	..	142

Majority for the second reading.. 9

##### PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The debate on the second reading of Mr. W. Johnstone's bill for repealing the Party Processions Act (adjourned from March 16) was resumed by

Mr. O. FORTESCUE, who intimated that the Government, acting on a strong sense of responsibility, could not assent to the bill. At the same time he professed no love for the special legislation against which it was directed, and which, he admitted, occasionally seemed to work partially against the Protestant party, and in many parts of Ireland had become a dead letter. But, under the circumstances of the present year, the Government could not consent to part with any kind of instrument for preserving the public peace. They would, however, institute a careful inquiry into the working of the Act to ascertain whether it required amendment, entire abolition, or more stringent execution. Mr. Fortescue concluded by stating that the Government would take every means in their power to maintain the peace at the approaching Orange celebrations. He appealed to Irish members connected with the district to co-operate with him.

The debate was again adjourned to a day to be hereafter fixed, Mr. W. JOHNSTON raising a laugh by remarking that after the 12th of July he should probably be absent from the House.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

On Thursday, Mr. GOSCHEN, in answer to Mr. Cogan, gave some explanation as to the circumstances under which some Roman Catholic children at the St. Marylebone Workhouse school had been struck off the roll as Catholics and entered as Protestants. The children being fourteen, and, as it was considered, capable of making a choice of their religion, had "objected to the further ministrations of the Catholic priest."

Questions were asked in reference to the proposed cession of Basuto territory to the Boers of the Orange River Free State; and the length of time required to complete the Ordnance Survey.

Mr. GLADSTONE promised to consider a proposal of Lord H. LENOX for the distribution among local museums of the collection of curiosities now hidden away in the museums of London.

##### THE DUBLIN FREEMEN.

The adjourned debate on the bill for issuing a Commission to inquire into the corruption of the Dublin freemen which the Attorney-General for Ireland asks leave to introduce was resumed. Mr. BURKS characterised the bill as a party attack on the Protestant section of the Dublin constituency, and he went through the evidence to show that only a very few freemen had been found guilty of corruption, and as they would be disfranchised by the Act of last session the inquiry with regard to them was unnecessary. He maintained that other places, such as Bradford, ought to be included in this special legislation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. WHITEHEAD defended the bill as the most direct means of reaching old and hardened offenders; while Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS, on the other hand, maintained that the Government ought to have prosecuted the offenders, and generally to have exhausted its powers before asking for exceptional legislation; and Mr. HENLEY opposed the bill because the evidence in his opinion did not bear out the judge's report. Mr. CHARLEY endeavoured to make some remarks on the same side, but was "howled down," and on a division being taken leave was given to bring in the bill by 239 to 136.

Mr. HEADLAM again called attention to the imperfect accommodation of the House of Commons, and obtained from Mr. Gladstone a promise that a plan for enlarging the dining-room should be considered at once, the question of altering or rebuilding the House itself being postponed till next year.

Lord ELCHO drew attention to the adulterations of feed stuffs and manures, and moved a resolution calling on the Board of Trade to take some action in the matter. This after some discussion was negatived, Mr. LEFEBVRE remarking that the farmers could protect themselves by organisation better than the Government.

##### THE OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO. PROSECUTION.

Mr. EYKYN again called attention to the Overend Gurney prosecution. In the debate on the subject, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Mundella, Sir P. O'Brien, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Morrison supported Mr. Eykyn's appeal. Mr. BAUCS repeated that it was impossible for the Government to take up the case at this advanced stage. If the law officers were to have the conduct of the prosecution, the proceedings should have been put into their hands from the beginning, for it was possible that if all the complicated facts of the case had been laid before an acute public prosecutor, he might have decided there was no case for a prosecution. Mr. FOTHERGILL and Dr. DALRYMPLE (both shareholders in Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Mr. Gilpin, Mr. S. Hill, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Muntz sided with the Government. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that the Government ought to have been communicated with before the prosecution was commenced; and Mr. GLADSTONE, with some vehemence, asked how it would act on the future prudence and self-restraint of a generation too greedy of money and too ready to adopt the most doubtful means of making money by placing their investments in concerns of which they know nothing, without choosing to go through the honest toil of industry, if such people were told that if they failed they would receive the exceptional favour of the State by Parliament bearing the expense of carrying their case to trial? Mr. O. BUXTON and Mr. R. N. FOWLER expressed their confidence that the accused would clear themselves if allowed an opportunity.

##### SUNDAY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill:

On Clause 1, Mr. PHASE said he should withdraw his amendment in favour of one proposed by the hon. member for Manchester. Mr. BAXLEY then moved to insert the following clause:—

Every authority having power to impose or levy any rate in a parish in which any building or part of a building used exclusively as a Sunday-school or ragged-school is situate may exempt such building or part of a building from any rate for any purpose whatever which such authority has powers to impose or levy.

Mr. GRAVES objected to the clause as being contrary to the principle of the bill, which had been affirmed on the second reading by a large majority. Mr. REED felt bound to accept the amendment, because he regarded the recognition of the action of local authorities as important in reference to a measure of the kind. He did not believe, public opinion being so strong as it was on this subject, that any local authority or board of guardians would dare to oppose the feeling of that House by refusing exemption from local rates to any properly constituted school. Sir M. BAUCH thought that with the definitions in this bill it could be only partial in its application. Unless the word "exclusively" were left out guardians would hardly be enabled to exempt Church of England schools from local rates. Mr. HENLEY thought if the bill were carried in its present shape it would be a curse, instead of a blessing. It would introduce into every parish a continual source of discord. Sir H. HOARE would oppose the insertion of the words, because he believed the whole benefit that would otherwise be affected by the bill would be abrogated. Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government did not think it wise to deal piecemeal with the subject, because the general question of local taxation would have before long to come under the view of the Government and Parliament, and the several parts of our local taxation ought to be adjusted in due relation to each other. But the object of his hon. friend who had brought in the bill was to avert the consequences of a recent judgment with regard to those schools, and it was on that ground that the Government waived their objection. Mr. Baxley's clause was carried by 104 to 67.

Mr. HENLEY opposing further progress, the discussion on the bill was adjourned.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

##### ASSESSED RATES BILL.

At the day sitting at two o'clock on Friday, the House having gone into Committee, a clause was, on the motion of Mr. GOSCHEN, inserted, providing that compounding owners shall, under a penalty of 2l., deliver to the overseers, from time to time, when required by them, in writing, a list containing the names of the actual occupiers of the hereditaments for which they are liable to be rated. On the motion of Mr. SAMUELSON, a clause was accepted forfeiting the commission of owners who had not paid the rates



before June 5. The limits of composition were fixed at a rateable value of 20l. in London, 13l. in Liverpool, 10l. in Manchester and Birmingham, and 8l. in all other places.

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.

The House again went into Committee on this bill. Sir R. PALMER moved to insert a clause after Clause 5, requiring every person hereafter to be appointed as professor, tutor, or lecturer in any university to make a declaration that he will never endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinion opposed to the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, or to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England as by law established. This declaration, he said, was not a new test, as it had been said to be: it was not a declaration of religious belief, it was simply a promise of the professor or tutor not directly or indirectly to inculcate opinions opposed to the Church of England. Though they had no right to require that the tenets of the Church of England should be taught, they had a right to say that those tenets should not be taught from the professor's chair. There was a similar provision in the Scotch Lay Professors Act.

Dr. L. PLAYFAIR was bound to admit that there was no strong feeling amongst the Scotch professors against this test. They considered it on the whole innocent and irrelevant. Ten years ago he supposed he signed it on becoming a professor; but, if he did so, it had entirely escaped his memory. But when the Scotch professors had so little regard for this test, he asked whether it was wise, when they were going to remove a strong test, to impose another which had no recommendation except its weakness? Some years ago it was the common belief that the world was created in six days of twenty-four hours each, and who gave the death-blow to that dogma? It was Professor Buckland. No test would prevent the search for truth, and no test would prevent the truth, when it was once established, from being taught to the world. Divine truth in itself, without the aid of human law, was sufficient to clear away presumptuous errors. It might be said that this test was levelled, not against truth, but against error; but surely in this point of view it was exceedingly feeble, for if there were men who would persist in propagating errors against all evidence, surely the consciences of such men were not likely to be obtained down by a declaration such as this. These tests were prejudicial and injurious to the interests of religion and of science. They were prejudicial because they assumed that religion and science were in apparent antagonism, there being no real antagonism. They were injurious because they prevented the alliance and diffusion of both. For these reasons he intended to vote against this declaration.

Mr. RAINES could not support a clause which appeared to him to combine the minimum of benefit with the maximum of irritation.

Mr. O. MORGAN also opposed the amendment as insulting to Nonconformists and ineffective for its object.

Lord J. MANNERS would have voted for it, though he saw no particular good in it, but for the last argument of the hon. and learned gentleman that those who wished the bill to be successful should accept the amendment. He did not wish the bill to be successful, and should therefore vote against the amendment.

Mr. NEWBOLT thought they had a right to expect a declaration like this from professors whom they paid.

Mr. SANTORIS said, in the interest of the Nonconformists whom he represented, if the bill could only pass on that condition, it was much better it should not pass at all.

Mr. WALTER hoped that, after the expression of opinion which they had heard from both sides of the House, that his hon. and learned friend would not think it worth his while to divide the House upon the motion. He did not yield to his hon. and learned friend in his regard for the Church of England or for the Holy Scriptures, but if he had the fortune to be a professor he did not think that he could sign such a declaration as this. If there was anybody in Oxford who, perhaps, more than any other, would sympathise with the hon. and learned gentleman, it was the Professor of Hebrew in that University, but that eminent man was not only charged with, but was actually suspended, for teaching doctrines which were believed by the authorities to be in contradiction of those of the Church of England. It was quite clear that no conscientious man could with safety take such a declaration.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that, believing that these tests were against the current of modern thought, and against the whole course of modern legislation—that they were useless and mischievous—he must oppose the motion. (Cheers.)

The clause was then withdrawn.

Sir R. PALMER next moved a clause (which was accepted without remark) providing that the bill should not interfere with the lawfully established system of religious instruction, worship, and discipline, otherwise than as expressly enacted.

Mr. FAWCETT then moved a clause giving one-third of the fellows of any college or hall power to require the head to call a meeting, and the meeting so summoned to amend or repeal, by a majority of those present, any statute whereby any religious test or disability was imposed on the acceptance of a fellowship.

Mr. BOUVIER preferred the more moderate course adopted in the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL also opposed the motion, but thought some alteration was required at Oxford.

Mr. DENMAN said he had received a very strong letter from Trinity College, Cambridge, urging him to support some such clause because it was felt that unless one passed very little would be done. (Cheers.) Still he doubted whether it would be prudent to press it, or whether it was prudently drawn, for it might enable statutes to be made more strict. Still, if the hon. member divided he (Mr. Denman) would vote with him. (Hear.)

Mr. WALTER was bound to say that, much as he disagreed with his hon. friend the member for Brighton in wishing to impose any compulsory legislation on the colleges, he did think that this clause was only a logical attempt to carry out the principle of the bill, and to put the colleges in train for applying themselves, if they thought fit, to the removal of disabilities.

Mr. WINTARBOTHAM was perfectly satisfied that unless some such clause was inserted the bill would be utterly useless. It was a mere mockery to tell Dissenters that they would be admitted if the bishops would let them. He was informed that four-fifths of the colleges of Oxford had bishops for visitors, and although the Solicitor-General expected they would act in this matter without regard to their own professional views, yet every one knew how they had interpreted their duty and acted upon it hitherto. Therefore he was saying nothing unfair when he said that they could not expect the bishops, or any number of them, to give their assent to a statute to throw open the colleges to Dissenters.

Eventually the clause was rejected by 234 to 137.

The preamble, as amended, having been agreed to, the bill, as amended, was ordered, amid some cheering, to be reported to the House.

The short remainder of the sitting—about twenty minutes—was occupied with considering the clauses of the Contagious Diseases in Animals (No. 2) Bill.

In the evening the House met only to be counted out.

On Monday it was stated by Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. McEvoy, that he was favourable to the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and he believed that this would be a corollary to the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, though pressed by one or two North of Ireland members, gave no distinct answer as to the opinion of the Government on the affair at Portadown, and as to whether the police were justified in the course they had taken; but he added that an inquiry would of course take place.

A very lively discussion then took place on the motion for the second reading of the Dublin Freeman Bill, which was opposed by Sir F. HAYGATE. The second reading was, however, carried on a division by a majority of 246 to 126.

On going into Supply, Mr. C. BENTINCK called attention to the operation of the two o'clock morning sittings, which, he contended, had so abridged the time at the disposal of private members that it was literally impossible for them to carry any business through. Mr. GLADSTONE was of opinion that the two o'clock sittings had worked well, and that on the whole they had not very much abridged the time at the disposal of the private members. The only remedy was to increase the number of hours in a day; and with the immense mass of business pressing on the House yearly increasing, and the greater part of which necessarily passed through the hands of the Government, the only alternative to morning sittings was longer sessions. Mr. GASCOY suggested a system of morning sittings earlier in the session, once a week for such business as Supply.

#### THE OVEREND GURNEY CASE.

Mr. FAWCETT drew attention to the inconvenience which may arise from the possibility of the law officers of the Crown being engaged for private defendants, as the Solicitor-General is in the case of "Regina v. Gurney," to which the SOLICITOR-GENERAL made a very sharp reply, rebuking Mr. Fawcett for not making himself acquainted with the elementary facts, and for persistently, with some unintelligible motives, raking up a case so soon to come before a judicial tribunal. He explained that both he and Sir John Karslake had received a "general retainer" for the Messrs. Gurney in September, 1868, and that recently, having received an "ordinary retainer" for their defence in these proceedings, he had obtained a licence from the Queen, under her sign manual, to appear for them. There was nothing in this inconsistent with the rules of the profession, with common sense, or with honour.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and eleven votes in Class I. (Public Works and Buildings) of the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

#### THE PURCHASE OF THE TELEGRAPHS.

In Committee of the whole House, the Marquis of HARTINGTON brought in his Money Bill for completing the purchase of the telegraphs. Premising that the basis of the arrangement of last year was twenty years' purchase of the net profits up to June last, he explained the steps taken by the Post-office authorities to ascertain these profits and the value of the stock to be taken over. The chief result of these had been to reduce the claims of the Telegraph Companies from 7,035,977l. to 5,715,047l., an abatement of 1,320,930l., and of this 5,220,109l. would be for the purchase of profits, and 493,938l. for other items. The purchase of the rights of the railway companies he put at 700,000l., the expense of extensions at 300,000l., and, including compensations to small companies, necessitated by the monopoly clause which the bill would contain, he calculated the whole cost of

the transfer at 6,750,000l. The inquiries of the Post Office showed that the business of the telegraph companies was rapidly and steadily increasing—in one case at 18 per cent., and in another at 32 per cent. per annum; but calculating the average increase at 10 per cent., this sum of 6,750,000l. would represent not 20, but only 17½ years' purchase of the profits of 1869. The annual revenue he put at 673,838l., and the expenditure at 359,484l., giving a net profit of 314,354l.; and the interest on 6,750,000l. at 4 per cent. being 270,000l., and at 3½ per cent. 236,350l., in the one case there would be a surplus of 44,000l., and in the other of 77,000l. The bill would give power to raise the purchase money by Exchequer bills or bonds, or by the creation of consolidated stock or terminable annuities, and he anticipated that it would be raised at the lower rate of 3½ per cent., so that the surplus would be 77,000l. He went with some minuteness into the details of the estimates of revenue and expenditure, and under the first head he calculated that by the revision of tariffs and additional facilities the number of messages would be raised from 6,250,000 annually to 8,815,000, which, at an average rate of 1s. 2d., would give an annual revenue of 514,234l. The revenue from continental and Atlantic telegraphs he estimated at 109,604l., from private wires at 25,000l., and from transmission of news at 25,000l. After assuring the House that the estimates had all been framed on the most moderate basis, he concluded by a justification of the monopoly clause, mentioning among other arguments that the number of offices would be increased from one in 13,000 to one in 6,000 of the population.

After some remarks from Mr. Hunt, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Macfie, the resolutions on which the bill is to be founded were agreed to.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, but more than thirty were postponed until a future day.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The preliminary work of the Corps Législatif is proceeding with tolerable despatch. Up to Monday 150 elections had been declared valid. The "irreconcilables" do not, it appears, object to take the oath. There was a good deal of curiosity evinced when the President read the usual formula to M. Gambetta; the young deputy stretched forth his right arm in a menacing manner, and pronounced the sacramental "Je le jure" in a sonorous tone. His intention is, in spite of his medical advisers, to make one speech, if his strength will permit, and then to go to Caunterets for the rest of the year. When the name of Baron de Sibuet was brought before the Chamber, M. Paul Belinmont, of the Opposition, objected to his reception on the ground of his being attached to the Emperor's household as a kind of master of the ceremonies; the Chamber decided that the election should not be confirmed until the principle of compatibility had been discussed and agreed upon. There are about half a dozen gentlemen attached to the person of the Sovereign who have been elected as deputies, and the feeling is that they should not retain both functions.

A new political party called the Left Centre, already numbering fifty members, has been formed in the French Chamber. It held its first meeting on Wednesday night, and drew up a question which is to be put to Government, asking whether it is prepared to allow the Corps Législatif to take a more effective part than hitherto in the direction of public affairs. Two members objected to the term "more," as implying that the Chamber had already exercised an efficacious control, and refuse to sign. This interpellation has received already eighty signatures, and thirty members of the Left have determined to support it, so that out of 288 members which the Chamber now contains, 110 have pronounced in its favour. It has burst in the Government camp like a shell. The semi-official prints have been instructed to represent it as a premature, inopportune, and so forth.

On Monday the Emperor gave an audience to M. Buffet, a member of the Third Party. A meeting of Deputies was also held on Monday at M. Jules Brames's (Third Party), at which there was rather a warm discussion on the question of bringing forward in the Legislative Body an interpellation demanding Ministerial responsibility. M. Louvet proposed to add, after "Ministerial responsibility," the words, "coupled with that of the Sovereign." This addition was rejected, and it is probable that a certain number of those who signed the interpellation will withdraw their signatures.

It is noticed that whereas in former sessions a little court of admirers used to form round M. Rouher at the Chamber, sit next him, shake hands, &c., he is now wholly deserted, save by one or two veteran obstructives. The majority seem to think that M. Rouher is no longer the vice-Emperor as he used to be, and they leave him alone in his glory.

It is stated that the members of the majority in the French Chamber are about to put questions of their own to the Government in the same sense as those proposed by the new party of the Left Centre. They will ask for the re-establishment of the address in reply to the speech from the throne; for a larger and simpler organisation of the right of questioning Ministers; for an extension of the right of amendment, and for the appointment by the Chamber of the President, who is at present named by the Crown. It is also stated that the Government will allow these requests to be complied with.



The Franco-Belgian Commission has finished its labours by coming to an understanding on all points in dispute, which is said to be satisfactory to the French Government. Nothing now remains but to draw up the conventions. The official Paris papers persist in their affirmation that England and Austria recommended Belgium to give way; but so far as England is concerned, it is denied, both in London and Paris, that any direct advice was given by Earl Clarendon. The *Paris* says that the position of the Brussels Ministry has greatly improved since it was resolved to accept the French terms. M. Frere-Orban will not resign.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Longfellow are both in Paris. Mr. Mill is recovering from a sharp attack of cholera.

It is announced, by telegraph from New York, that Mr. Peabody has given a million of dollars to the Southern Educational Fund, in addition to his previous donations.

**A WORKING MAN IN PARLIAMENT.**—A Madrid letter of the 29th ult., in the *Courrier de Bayonne*, says:—"In yesterday's debate in the Cortes a very active and intelligent working man, M. Alsina, deputy for Barcelona, took an important part, his speech attracting great attention and being much applauded. This is the first time that a Spanish Parliament has seen a workman debating on terms of equality public affairs with a Spanish grandee and a Minister of Finance."

**SUPPRESSION OF A SWISS CONVENT.**—The people of the Canton of Thurgau have just exercised for the first time the right of referendum. In a population of 90,080 souls, 22,662 are electors, and these latter had to decide on the maintenance or suppression of the convent of Katharinenthal, and a large majority declared in favour of the secularisation of that establishment. The nuns will consequently be pensioned off, a part of the property belonging to the house will be applied to religious purposes, and the rest to objects of charity.

**GARIBALDI.**—A correspondent of a Paris journal, who has been admitted to an interview with General Garibaldi, gives a most distressing account of his appearance:—"The General's features appeared contracted, his body emaciated, and he was lying on a sofa suffering horribly from an attack of chronic rheumatism. The ex-Dictator, bent like the Tower of Pisa, is but a shadow of the past, and with difficulty one recognises in the trembling and delicate old man the fierce Republican of former days." The General has intimated to a friend in the North, if events should enable him to do so, he will visit England this year.

**SCENE IN A THEATRE.**—A scene of intense excitement took place on Saturday evening in the American Theatre, during the perilous trapeze performance of the De Lave sisters, Lilla and Zoe. The youngest of the sisters had leaped across the house, turned her fearful somersault, and was caught in the arms of her elder sister. In being lowered to the stage she was dropped by the man stationed to catch her. In her fall she struck upon her head, and, besides being momentarily stunned, must have sustained severe injuries. The person who had failed to catch the little one insisted on her re-performing the terrible feat. This proposition was met by loud cries of dissent and hisses, and the child retired. In a few moments she was again introduced, amid cries of assent and dissent, applause and hisses. A second time she essayed the leap, but failed on account of weakness. For several moments she swayed to and fro over the heads of audience, while persons cried "Shame, shame!" Several gentlemen present went to the rescue of the child, and succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous position, and the exhibition ended.—*Philadelphia Age*, June 14.

**REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR.**—A curious phenomenon is exciting some attention in Poland just now. A man has appeared in a country district there who pretends to be Our Saviour come again for the salvation of the world. He has selected twelve followers who go about the country with him as apostles; and he pretends, in the usual manner of such people, to work miracles. He devotes himself particularly to the healing of the sick. All this has had a great effect upon the Polish peasantry; the would-be prophet and his followers have been everywhere received by them with open arms. He is now turning his success into political capital. He denounces the peasantry for their indifference to the rising of 1863, calls upon them to repent and prepare for new efforts, and prophesies the speedy re-establishment of the old Polish kingdom. The authorities might look with indifference upon the religious pretensions of the impostor, but they naturally do not feel quite so easy about passionate appeals to the people to rise against the existing Government. They are, therefore using all means to put the movement down. They are apparently finding the task a somewhat more difficult one than they had at first anticipated.—*Weekly Review*.

**THE THREATENED DEMONSTRATION OF THE FENIAN AMNESTY COMMITTEE** at the Rye House, Hoddesdon, did not take place there on Sunday. A large body of the Hertfordshire police, drafted from different parts of the county, was sent over to Hoddesdon in the morning, and watched until evening, when it became certain that their services would not be wanted to preserve the peace against Fenian disturbers. The Fenians (if Fenians they were) went to High Beech, in Essex, but there was no disturbance.

## THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On Wednesday, her Majesty's Ministers were entertained at a magnificent banquet, in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House. In replying to the toast "Her Majesty's Ministers," Mr. Gladstone thus referred to the great question of the day:—

Your lordship could hardly omit, and you have not omitted, at a juncture like this, to refer to that special purpose of great and transcendent interest which, rising high above the mass of public questions, involving such great interests and results, attracts to itself and claims for itself a special character—I mean that great question connected with the condition of one of these three kingdoms to a main portion of which it has been our duty during the present session to address ourselves. My Lord Mayor, this company is well aware, as the whole country is aware, that the House of Commons and her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, have at least bestowed their best endeavours in the conduct of a measure which, as they hope, both by what it is in itself and by what it promises for the future, forms a vital and essential portion of the work of peace for Ireland and of security of the empire. (Cheers.) During three months we spent the chief of our care upon the maturing of that measure, and on such a measure three months were but a short time to spend. Since it passed beyond our portals there has been, I am told, great excitement in the country. We have read of meetings here and there, and there has been a blaze of sky-rockets repeated from point to point around the whole horizon. We are told of the indignation of the people.

We are told of reaction in the public sentiment. The course we have pursued and the measure we have proposed has been branded in language more severe than it would be convenient on this festive occasion to recall. Sanguine anticipations were entertained, in the first instance, that our measure would elsewhere meet with a speedy doom. Since these anticipations have been disappointed, others have been raised up to serve the same turn, to the effect that if the bill, as a phantom, might be allowed to escape legislative condemnation, yet it would come back to us so altered that we should not know it, so that we should have no choice except either total and utter failure, in both the name and substance of our work, or else the acceptance of the name with the loss of the substance. Under these circumstances, my Lord Mayor, and amid this tumult of excitement, which we are told prevails, we have remained—I speak for my colleagues, I speak as an observer for the House of Commons—in a state of great tranquillity. (Cheers.) We have remained tranquil for this reason,—In the first place, it is not matter of grudging or of jealousy, but of satisfaction, that our work should be reviewed elsewhere. We can honestly say that we have bestowed on it the best of our care and pains, and that we have laboured with no stint of our time or faculties to perform the duty committed to us by the country. But, at the same time, no doubt, there may be faults in our work, and, as was well said by my noble friend Lord Granville—for whom I may, perhaps, say parenthetically, I have been charged to convey the expression of his deep regret that grave indisposition and the absolute necessity of husbanding his physical strength for his exertions in the House of Lords have alone prevented him on this occasion from sharing your lordship's hospitality—(cheers)—as was well said by my noble friend, we shall be grateful for every improvement that may be effected in our measure, and every change proposed shall be respectfully considered, even though at the first moment, nay, it may possibly be, at the last moment, we shall not be able to regard it as an improvement. (Cheers.) But every change proposed shall have our respectful consideration. (Cheers.) It shall have that consideration subject, also, to the recollection of the position in which we stand, of the words we have spoken, of the pledges we have given, of the commission we have received. Those pledges were few and simple. We told the country in language intelligible enough, that in our opinion if the Irish Church was to be removed from that position of legal preference it has so long enjoyed, it must be removed subject to these conditions; above and before all, there must be a most careful and liberal attention paid to every just and equitable claim. The second of these pledges was that those just and equitable claims must be considered, not only in the cases where they are proved on the part of those who have been ministers of the disestablished Church, but wherever, directly or by consequence, they could be justly held to arise out of the arrangements connected with the winding up of this ancient system, and must be applied with a perfect impartiality on behalf of every denomination, so far as respects the arrangement growing out of the complicated and exceptional state of ecclesiastical affairs which we found existing in Ireland. But the basis of the plan was this, that it was a plan of disestablishment and a plan of general disendowment. (Cheers.) There was a third pledge also, not less momentous nor less definite than the rest, a pledge freely tendered to Parliament, and freely tendered at the hustings; but I do not hesitate to say a pledge which, if not freely tendered, would have been extorted by the national sense and opinion—namely, that, after the satisfaction of these equitable claims on principles of equality as between different religious denominations, the remaining portion of what is now the property of the Church of Ireland should be applied for the benefit of the Irish people, but not to the maintenance of a church, nor the support of a clergy. (Cheers.) These were the conditions which, as a matter of historical fact, attended our concession. They form a clear and manifest covenant between us and the country. We tendered the terms of that covenant when we sat in the exile of opposition. We shall not forget it now that we are installed in the seat of power. (Loud cheers.) I believe that both branches of the Legislature will apply themselves to the adjustment of this great controversy in a full and clear perception of what the time and circumstances admit, and I am sanguine enough to believe that, within a short period, our work, which in my opinion is alike a work of peace and justice, will have reached its final term and accomplishment. (Loud cheers.)

At the banquet at the Trinity House on Saturday, at which the Prince of Wales was present, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER bespoke the sympathy

of the company for the House of Commons as a suffering body. He said:—

I dare say some of you may have seen a poet reading the first criticism of his work in some review, and you have watched the expression of his countenance as he perused the candid criticism. (A laugh.) Some of you may have seen a painter standing unknown to those around him at the Exhibition of the Academy, and hearing the not very flattering comments that are made on his picture; or you may have seen a clergyman listening to observations on his sermon more candid than polite; and in this position the House of Commons is just placed at this moment. We had flattered ourselves that we had done a great work. We traced a broad and clear outline—we laid in what we believed to be neutral tints—(much laughter)—we took infinite pains and labour with our performance, and satisfied ourselves with its thoroughly artistic character. But now we are subjected to an excruciating ordeal. (Cheers and laughter.) We see our performance reviewed by no friendly eyes—criticised, altered, and remodelled, according to the notions of our critics. The neutral tints disappear—(laughter)—and give place to the most violent lights and shades. (Cheers.) The clear and definite outline we had drawn becomes blurred and indistinct. All sorts of, I will not say, tricks and experiments are tried on our performance, and we are compelled to stand by, our arms folded, to watch this excruciating process without being allowed to interpose a word. (Cheers and laughter.) That is, no doubt, a painful position for the House of Commons to be in; but the darkest night is nearest the dawn, and we console ourselves with the reflection that, after these alterations have been made in our performance, it will return to us, and we shall have to give it the final touch—(loud cheers and laughter)—and we are not without hope that we may be enabled to reform what has been blurred, to restore the outline, and make the picture, if not exactly the same as before, yet so much the same, at least as to be satisfactory in all points of view. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI's speech, in reply to "The Honorary Brethren" (which hardly exceeds twenty lines) was spoken at Mr. Lowe. Addressing the deputy-master, Sir Frederick Arrow, the right hon. gentleman said:—

Perhaps, Sir, in the execution of some of these duties, you may at times experience cares and anxieties not less than those which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has with so much tact and taste recalled to our recollection—(a laugh)—and sure I am you will feel this, whatever may be your public duties, you may encounter them successfully with the temper and forbearance which generally in public affairs meet their due reward, and you will feel sure, in the transactions of public life, that there is no wise rule that it is unwise to introduce difficult subjects upon which men may differ, when it is unnecessary to obtrude them on public notice. (Loud cheers.)

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent Examinations:—

D.S.C. EXAMINATION.	
Branch XIV.—Geology.	
Deane, Rev. G., B.A. ...	Cheshbunt College.
M.A. EXAMINATION.	
Branch I.—Classics.	
Reid, J. S., B.A., Camb.	(Medal) ...
Christ's College, Cambridge.	
Rickaby, J. J., ...	Stonyhurst College.
Hewitt, H. M., B.A.,	
Camb.* ...	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
Chinook, E. J., ...	New College.
Branch III.—Logic and Moral Philosophy, Political	
Philosophy, History of Philosophy, Political Economy.	
West, A. S. (Medal) ...	Trinity College, Cambridge.
Adeney, W. F., ...	New College.
Colborne, G., ...	Western College.
Brice, S. W., ...	University College.
Egan, P., ...	City of Lond. Sch. and Pr. st.
Faunthorpe, Rev. J. P., ...	St. John's College, Battersea.
De Watterville, Baron A. Univ. and Regent's-park Coll.	

The June examinations for matriculation in the University of London commenced on Monday. The number of candidates this year is 575, as compared with 550 last year. The examinations are being held simultaneously in London and in the following colleges:—Owen's, Manchester; Queen's, Liverpool; St. Patrick's, Carlow; Donnybrook; Queen's, Birmingham; Stonyhurst and St. Outhbert's, Ushaw. Forty-six candidates (eighteen of them students of the college) have presented themselves for examination in Owen's College, under the superintendence of Professors Morris, F.G.S., of University College, London, and A. S. Wilkins, M.A., of Owen's College, the sub-examiners.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

There was an interesting gathering at this institution on Wednesday evening. Upwards of seventy former scholars met and partook of tea together, after which the annual rewards were distributed to those who brought from their employers certificates of faithful service during the past twelve months. T. B. Smithies, Esq., presided, and distributed the rewards. In an address which he afterwards made, the chairman held up to those present the example of Faraday and others, and gave some very excellent advice. Mr. Soul, the secretary of the school; Mr. Parker, the secretary of the Ex-Scholars' Association; and other speakers followed. The meeting concluded soon after eight. The objects of the Ex-Scholars' Association are to provide pecuniary aid to those who are in sickness and distress, and to assist the funds of the Working School, to which they have contributed above 220*l*.

\* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Medal.



## Literature.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW  
FOR JULY.\*

Scarcely any, if any, number of the *British Quarterly Review* has been published which has contained so many papers of a high order of literary merit as this ninety-ninth number. The ideal of a work of this character is that there should be discussed in its pages, with an elaboration and a completeness which are impossible in journalistic literature, all the leading subjects of the time; that the writers should be men who have special acquaintance with those subjects, and are therefore competent to expound and to criticise with large information and undoubted authority, and that the literary style should, for the most part, be equal to the best literary style of the day. It is always possible to secure the first two conditions, but not always possible to secure the last. A man of great knowledge in art and science may be destitute of cultured modes of expression; his thoughts may flow in a rugged and uneven manner, and yet he may be the best living exponent of an old or a new truth. Bishop Butler's style was not, as we all know, a very admirable one; but he wrote the greatest work, on one of the greatest subjects, that has ever been written. No complaint, however, of this kind can we make concerning the present number of this *Review*. Designed especially, although not exclusively, for Nonconformists, we most sincerely hope that all the papers it contains may have been written by Nonconformists; for, if so, we have more and wider literary culture at command amongst us than we have hitherto suspected to exist.

We have before us eight papers, all evidently written by men of special acquaintance with their subjects, and without a page of "padding." The first, on "Lord Lawrence," recalls, with intimate knowledge, the Indian life and services of one of the greatest of our Viceroy's, doing for the English public, with respect to that pure and able statesman, what a writer in the *Edinburgh* some few years ago did with respect to Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning. The Viceroy's career is sketched with considerable detail, and some facts of recent Indian history are given, which will be unfortunately new to many English readers. We are glad to notice that the author pours some deserved contempt upon the Russo-phobian party. "The Condition of Women in the Middle Ages," is a new and pleasant antiquarian paper, mainly compiled from works of the Record Commission, the "Liber Albus," and Mr. Riley's memorials. In "The Latest Phase of the Utilitarian Controversy" Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. John Morley, are criticised with a keenness to which they are seldom subjected, while Mr. Lecky is fairly vindicated from the charges brought against him by those two philosophical authorities. This paper is especially valuable for the manner in which the writer points out the change which is coming over the Utilitarian party. At the same time Mr. Lecky himself does not pass unscathed. The author of the paper on "Nonconformity in Lancashire," will, at once and unhesitatingly be identified by all who read it. Only one writer amongst us could have written the "Eclipse of Faith," and only one this singularly original review of Dr. Halley's work. Great justice is done by the reviewer to the book which is the subject of his article, but something more than the book is touched upon. Here, for instance, is a bit of admirable humour on ordinary local histories, and their dry-as-dust authors,—

"They weary you with details of occurrences about which no man ever cared or ever will care; they are equally conscientious and diligent in the search after the least important and most important facts; they accurately investigate, collate, correct the different accounts of—nothing; and as scrupulously determine the dates at which this 'nothing' occurred; give you two or three conjectures on some obscure fact, the sole interest in which consists in its obscurity, and which, if it were but clear, no mortal would care about; tire you with how the Rev. Mordecai Andrews was the incumbent of Dullstone for forty years, was only 'remarkable' for doing nothing 'remarkable' in all that time; and how Sir John Humdrum, though much honoured in his day, managed to live and die in such obscurity, that the utmost diligence of the editor has not been able to get at much more about him than the dates of his birth, marriage, and death, and his epitaph in the chancel of the church to which he was a bountiful benefactor, and where, before he slept his last, he had doubtless often slept in his lifetime."

There is an admirable passage in the same paper, which we cannot quote, on the failure of the English Church to secure uniformity, but we feel compelled to make room for the author's

wise and timely remarks on the feeling of Protestants towards Roman Catholics:—

"Sometimes we still find Protestants who, though glorying in toleration, yet hardly exhibit it towards Roman Catholics. They think these last should still be subjected to restrictions in some shape or other, on account of their 'principles,' which (they say) must lead them, wherever they have the power, to persecute. They cannot believe that Catholics can have imbibed in any case the maxims of toleration. This is just to forget that Catholics have not been standing still any more than the Protestants; that where they have been living in the reflected light of Protestantism, they have, in thousands of cases, imbibed the same liberal sentiments, and are no more disposed to persecute their Protestant neighbours than are their Protestant neighbours to persecute them. If it be said that the principles of every Romanist must make them persecute, the answer is, that the principles of men in a thousand cases, whether of Protestants or Romanists, are not acted upon. When men commit overt acts of persecution, let us by all means coerce them into toleration. But let us not pretend to say, in spite of their disavowals, that, in virtue of their principles, they must be persecutors by a logical necessity, until we find that men in general are a little more consistent with their principles and a little more amenable to logical necessity. To talk as some champions of the Irish Church do about the Romanists of Ireland, is itself but a remnant of persecution."

The next paper is on the "Language of 'Light,'" and describes with great clearness, liveliness, and graphic power the results of spectrum analysis. The "Life of Rossini" is sketched in the succeeding article, and an attempt is made to estimate the relative character of his genius. The most elaborate paper in the present number of the *Review* is, however, the political one, entitled "Mr. Gladstone's Statesmanship and the House of Lords." It is the boldest and most searching review of the present political crisis which we have read. The author's arrangement of his materials is very defective, and his language and style do not always indicate good taste and judgment, but he writes with peculiar observation and large sympathies. The criticism upon Mr. Disraeli is both original and striking, and Mr. Gladstone's political character is reviewed with singular freshness. The merits of the House of Lords are estimated with great decision, and Lord Salisbury especially is criticised in a manner which is getting to be needful. With regard to the future, the writer calls attention to two facts—first, that the landholders are no longer supreme, and that the Dissenters are. He adds that the Dissenters have given Mr. Gladstone his past victories, and that having carried the day, the support of the Established Church is gone. It is concluded that Mr. Gladstone has entered upon a lease of power which will be co-extensive with the duration of his faculties. This article alone is worth the whole price of the *Review*. There is internal evidence that it has been written from within the House of Commons.

We have given unusual space to this number of the *British Quarterly* because it has seemed to us that justice demanded it. It almost, if not quite, reaches the ideal of such a work. It is refreshing to feel that that ideal can be attained by a Nonconformist organ of literature.

## "MOPSA THE FAIRY."\*

Most of Miss Ingelow's admirers will have peculiar pleasure in perusing "Mopsa." It is full of delicate fancy, moves on with easy grace, and is penetrated by subtle suggestions of lofty meaning, which somehow give a touch of peculiar present-day interest, while yet the setting of the work is quite after the type of the old fairy tale. The first condition of sweet fluent narrative is at all events successfully attained. We read on and on with a sort of dreamy pleasure, out of which we are now and again startled a little, just as if in midst of a holiday ramble, we suddenly came upon a face that reminded us of some element of serious and pressing everyday concern. This, it strikes us, is the weak point of the work. It must be admitted, however, that as adults we are perhaps indicating a line of criticism of which children and childlike minds, for whom this book is principally intended, would be quite innocent. But there is unmistakably an underflow of self-conscious artificiality visible beneath the nimble movements of fancy. Miss Ingelow does not find the primitive, simple, and conscious elements of life sufficient to body forth satisfactorily her conceptions of Fairyland. She needs to draw in to her aid the mechanical and involved ideas which so overmaster and depress men's minds in the present day, and which, in our opinion, must, to a much larger extent, have been operated upon and etherealised by the soft solvent influence of time, before they can be successfully used as direct and efficient forms in this kind of creation. Remoteness of machinery together with nearness of feeling and character

are essential in fairy literature—requisites which we think Mr. George MacDonald in "Phantastes," and his later fairy tales has more nearly attained than any other recent writer. There is certainly fine play of fancy, and a kind of daring humour, in Miss Ingelow's conception of the country where the inhabitants have "works not like those made at Clerkenwell," and are wound up like clocks; and where they are let run down if they do wrong, and where the poor old horses grow young again. Not less is this the case with the picture of the land where all the people wear caps which are really bee-hives, or that other district where all the people are stones while the sun shines and become men and women in the twilight, being "only people two hours out of the twenty-four."

"That is very hard," observed Jack [when the stone woman told him this fact].

"No," said the woman in a tone of indifference; "it comes to the same thing, as we live twelve times as long as others do."

This chapter describing the stone people, which puzzles us still more by its title,—“They run away from Old Mother Fate,” is perhaps the finest in the book for clearness and simplicity of style. This is excellent:—

"Mopsa pointed to a group of stones, and then to another group, and as Jack looked he saw that in shape they were something like people—stone people. One stone was a little like an old man with a mantle over him, and he was sitting on the ground with his knees up nearly to his chin. Another was like a woman with a hood on, and she seemed to be leaning her chin on her hand. Close to these stood something very much like a cradle in shape; and beyond were stones that resembled a flock of sheep lying down on the bare sand, with something that reminded Jack of the figure of a man lying asleep near them, with his face to the ground."

"That was a very curious country; and the stones reminded you of people or of animals, and the shadows that they cast were much more like than the stones themselves. There were blocks with things that you might have mistaken for stone ropes twisted round them; but, looking at the shadows, you could see distinctly that they were trees, and that what coiled round them were snakes. There was a rocky prominence at one side of which was something like a sitting figure, but the shadow, lying on the ground, was that of a girl with a distaff. Jack was very much surprised at all this; Mopsa was not. 'She did not see,' she said 'that one thing was more wonderful than another. All the fairy-lands were wonderful, but the men-and-women world was far more so.'

"Mopsa went to the figure that sat by the cradle. It was a stone yet, but when Mopsa laid her warm little hand upon its bosom it smiled."

"Dear," said Mopsa, "I wish you would wake."

A curious little sound was now heard, but the figure did not move, and the applewoman lifted Mopsa on to the top of the statue; then she put her arms round its neck, and spoke to it again very distinctly: "Dear! why don't you wake? You had better wake now, the baby is crying."

Jack now observed that the sound he had heard was something like the crying of a baby. He also heard the figure answering Mopsa. It said, "I am only a stone!"

"Then," said Mopsa, "I'm not a queen yet. I cannot wake her. Take me down."

"I'm not warm," said the figure; and that was quite true. And yet she was not a stone now, which reminded one of a woman, but a woman that reminded one of a stone."

"All the west was very red with the sunset, and the river was red too, and Jack distinctly saw some of the coils of rope glide down from the trees and slip into the water; next he saw the stones that had looked like sheep raise up their heads in the twilight, and then lift themselves and shake their woolly sides. At that instant the large white moon heaved up her pale face between two deep blue hills, and upon this the statue put out its feet and gently rocked the cradle."—P. 169.

But we must confess to some little perplexity as to whether Miss Ingelow really means these freaks of fancy to carry to our minds any definite and deeper meaning. In her repeated use of certain phrases, she has assuredly laid herself open to such questions as these; and still more by the marked manner in which she draws upon special departments of knowledge, with which the mere child reader can scarcely be expected to be familiar. The most perfect things in the book, which we should mention is tastefully illustrated, are the poems scattered through it. For the most part they are pure lyrics of the highest order, and have nothing in common with what is usually regarded as characteristic of juvenile verse. In fact, we cannot help thinking that, in one or two of these, Miss Ingelow's muse has found its highest expression. This is very fine:—

"When I sit on market days amid the corners and the goers,

O, full oft I have a vision, of the days without alloy,

And a ship comes up the river with a jolly gang of towers,

And a 'pulle haule, pulle haule, yoy! heave, hoy!'

There is busy talk around me, all about mine ears it hummeth,

But the wooden wharves I look on, and a dancing, heaving buoy,

For 'tis tide time in the river, and she cometh—O, she cometh!

With a 'pulle haule, pulle haule, yoy! heave hoy!'

Then I hear the water washing, never golden waves were brighter,

\* The *British Quarterly Review*. No. XCIX. July 1, 1869. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

\* *Mopsa the Fairy*. By JEAN INGELOW. (Longmans.)



And I hear the capstan creaking—'tis a sound that cannot cloy,  
Bring her to, to ship her lading, brig or schooner,  
sloop or lighter,  
With a 'pulle haule, pulle haule, yoy! heave, hoy!'

'Will ye step aboard, my dearest? for the high seas lie before us,'  
So I sailed adown the river, in those days without alloy.  
We are launched! but when, I wonder, shall a sweeter sound float o'er us,  
Than yon 'pulle haule, pulle haule, yoy! heave, hoy!'

## THE MAGAZINES.

In the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine* is Professor Seeley's "Lecture on Roman Imperialism," recently delivered at the Royal Institution. Mr. Seeley's opinion of Julius Cæsar is that he "like other great conquerors had the 'hook in his nose,' and accomplished changes far more and greater and other than he knew."

"He had energy, versatility, and unconquerable resolution, but he was no philosopher; and yet to measure in any degree the consequences of such actions would have taxed an Aristotle. I believe that he looked very little before him, that he began life an angry demagogue, with views scarcely extended beyond the city; that in the anarchy of the time he saw his chance of rising to power by grasping the skirts of Pompey; that in Gaul he had no views that any other proconsul might not have had, only greater ability to realise them; that at the head of his army and his province he felt to the full a great man's delight in ruling strongly and well; that during this period the corruption of the Senate and the anarchy of the city became more and more contemptible to him, but that in the civil war his objects were still mainly personal; and that it was not till he found himself master of the Roman world that his ideas became as vast as his mission, and that he became in any way capable of understanding the purport of his own career."

The revolution was the natural outcome of the practice which the Romans resorted to when the empire was threatened by a superior foe—of conferring extraordinary powers upon eminent generals, and "government at Rome was so little centralised that the Empire was unable to grapple with any really formidable enemy that assailed it either from without or within." "The new scheme of government whenever it was tried 'succeeded.'"

"It accomplished that for which it was created. It gave the empire inward security and good order; it crushed foreign enemies, and extended the boundaries of dominion from the Rhone to the Straits of Dover, and from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. What wonder that in the end it supplanted the older constitution, when its advantages were so unmistakable, and the one thing it took away, Liberty, was that which the proletariat of Rome and the democracy of Italy had never either understood or valued?"

Was Professor Seeley thinking of the House of Lords when he wrote the following words? Speaking of the Roman Senate, he says:—

"The Senate was respected; it was replenished with the leading men of the time. . . . It is a painful or a majestic phenomenon, according as it acts or refrains from action. When it acts, it is like Lear with his hundred knights brawling in his daughter's palace. In a moment the wicked look comes upon Regan's face; the feeling of his helplessness comes upon the old man, and the hysterical *passio* shakes him. But so long as it remains passive it is an impressive symbol, and there is something touching in the respect with which the emperors treated it. Seldom has any State shown such a filial feeling towards its own past as the Romans showed in the tenderness with which they preserved through centuries a futile and impotent institution, because it represented the institution of their ancestors. Like a portrait of the founder of the family in some nobleman's house, such was the Senate in the city of the Cæsars. It was not expected to move or act; nay, its moving seemed prodigious and ominous; it was expected 'picture-like to hang by the wall'; and so long as it did this, it was in no danger of being despised or thought superfluous, but, on the contrary, was held precious and dear."

Miss Octavia Hill has something to say on the experiment of the personal renting and oversight of houses of the poor. She has tried it herself with good results. We advise our readers to get this number.

*Putnam's Magazine* for June gives, in an article on the Suez Canal, a very interesting sketch of M. de Lesseps and his grand work. It would be impossible to indicate, in such space as we can allow, the scope of this article, but we cannot point to anything in our own magazine literature which gives the history of this enterprise with anything like the fulness that *Putnam* gives to it. Mr. G. P. Putnam writes a light gossiping chapter on two visits to London and Paris, one in 1836 and another in 1869, during which interval, as we know, some changes took place. We are glad to learn that Mr. Goldwin Smith has engaged to write an article in an early number of this magazine. We are a little curious to know something more about "Our Established Church," of which something is written in the July number, which is not yet to hand.

*Blackwood* has an article on "The Church Bill in the 'Lords,'" marked by the usual good and bad qualities of its political diatribes, the same gallantry in the support of what is evidently felt to be a lost cause, the same unwavering faith in the infallibility of Conservative counsels, and the same virulence towards opponents. The notable feature in it, however, is the tone adopted in reference to some of the Tory leaders. With an extent of audacity, not to say mendacity, which surpasses

even the ordinary style of assertions at recent Conservative gatherings, the writer denies "that the issues of 'general election turned either wholly or in the main 'on the question of the Irish Church.'" If any one will take the trouble to refer to *Blackwood* of last November, he will find how different was the language employed then, how clearly it was pointed out that the impending battle was between two "policies," "one 'which shall guard the rights of property, the other 'which shall sweep them clean away,' &c. Now, we are asked to believe that it is a question of individuals, and that dislike to Mr. Disraeli's mode of "dishing the 'Whigs" was the real secret of the Liberal majority. How the Conservative leader will like the mode in which he is spoken of, or will relish the compliments paid to the Marquis of Salisbury, we cannot divine. We are happy to hear, however, that "the abstention from voting on the last occasion by so 'many members of the Episcopal body has gone further 'to ensure their speedy expulsion from the House of 'Lords, than a dozen motions to that effect brought forward by Radical members in either House of Parliament." We can for such an admission almost condone the monstrous statement, so often repeated by Tory speakers and scribes, that we suppose they have come to believe it true, that Yorkshire has pronounced against the Irish Church Bill. In a paper entitled, "Recollections of Lord Byron," the writer endeavours, with a good deal of plausibility, to fasten all the blame of the matrimonial quarrel on Lady Byron. The argument would have great weight had we no other knowledge of the characters and lives of the parties concerned. As it is, it is an ingenious but not satisfactory defence of Lord Byron. A pleasant sketch of Morris's poems, an instructive and interesting account of the Fiji Islands, a scientific paper on a "new theory of earthquakes and volcanoes," and instalments of two clever stories, make up the contents of a number of fair average excellence.

*Fraser* opens with a sketch of the "Comtist Utopia," in which the absurdities of the Positivist ideal of the social future are exposed. The writer shows not only a large knowledge of his subject, but considerable impartiality and discrimination in his mode of dealing. He indicates the points of difference between those who followed Comte in his earlier speculations, but who, fearing that the "little finger of the Pontiff of humanity would be 'thicker than the Pope's loins,' refused to adopt his later theories, and shows what are the points of attraction which Positivism has for numbers who do not accept all its conclusions, and maintains that "the 'very grotesqueness of their scheme brings into bolder relief some of the valuable ideas which it embodies." A brief but thoughtful discussion of the question, "Why 'skilled workmen don't go to church,' deserves the attention of those to whom the subject is one of paramount importance, especially of ministers of the Gospel, not so much for the novelty of its thought as for the force with which it is put. The concluding paragraph should be read by every preacher again and again. Mr. Procter, an astronomer of some distinction, contributes a valuable paper on the "Ever-widening world of 'stars," which will help non-scientific readers to understand something of the wonderful results of modern research, and of the way in which they are being continually multiplied. An equally interesting paper is a bit of metaphysical talk, put in a very pleasant way and made more attractive than the subject seems at first sight to admit of, under the title of "The autobiography 'of consciousness; or, the experiences of an indoor 'servant." *Fraser* treats political subjects so ably that we regret he does not give them more prominence.

*St. Paul's* has a considerable variety of matter, much of it of superior order. The sketch of "Austria in '1869" is just the kind of paper which Englishmen need, and which finds its proper place in a leading magazine. The marvellous changes which have been passing over various parts of the continent, and especially over the Austrian empire, are almost unknown, and a well-informed article such as this is of great value. Not less useful and instructive is the general review given us by a careful writer of the difficult questions connected with naturalisation and allegiance. A clever writer has in an article on "M. Victor Hugo's England" very well exposed the mistakes into which the author has fallen in his new volume in his attempt to depict the English nobility. We have besides several light and pleasant articles, and altogether the magazine well sustains its reputation.

The *Cornhill* has not a single article which is not thoroughly enjoyable. Charles Reade's story is one of the ablest, and from its dealing with some of the most important social questions of the day most interesting at present appearing in our serials. Among the graver papers is an excellent sketch of Andrew Marvell, an instructive view of the development and prospects of Indian railways, and a pleasant sketch of pre-Reformation shrines and pilgrimages in England. But, on the whole, the cleverest and most suggestive article in the number is that on "Useless Knowledge," by a Cynic.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* continues to have for its principal attraction the translation of Victor Hugo's story, but it has other papers of interest. The history of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the discussion of questions relative to paupers and pauperism, find a fitting place in such a periodical as this. The paper on this

latter subject exhibits considerable judgment and appreciation of the difficulties of the case. The fables given as illustrations of the wit and wisdom of Bilpai are sufficiently entertaining and at the same time suggestive.

*Belgravia* has a larger number of short articles than usual, two being stories; one entitled, "My Namesake 'and I,'" and the other, "A Victim of Patents," are cleverly written. A Mr. Hall gives us a curious paper on "The Curative Powers of Animals." Mr. Walter Thornbury's oration paraphrases are spirited.

One of the most interesting papers in the *Contemporary* is Professor Plumtre's dissection of M. Renan's new work on St. Paul. He follows his author carefully through his various points, shows the baselessness of his conjectures, and points out innumerable instances of haste, recklessness, and inaccuracy. A paper on "Girls' Grammar-Schools" deals with a question of the highest practical importance, and treats it in a wise and moderate spirit. Mr. Tyrwhitt furnishes us with a careful criticism of the pictures of the year; Professor Corrado-Tommasi-Condelli's account of "The State of Education 'in Italy" gives a sufficiently gloomy view of the intellectual condition of the peninsula, and points out the necessity of some decided "heroic" means, as the writer calls them, being employed for the purpose of wiping out this great national scandal. Mr. Hullah, in treating of the management of the speaking voice, throws out some hints by which public speakers may well profit.

*Once a Week* is spirited and interesting. Its Table-talk is one of its leading features, and it is well suited to pass, not without profit, one of those leisure hours in which we naturally betake ourselves to magazines.

In a capital number of the *Christian World Magazine*, we specially note a paper by the Rev. G. W. Conder, on the "Doré Gallery," and a clever defence of "Literary Women."

## A REFORM CLUB DIFFICULTY.

The Reform Club is in a difficulty. It seems that Mr. John Bright and Mr. W. E. Forster lately proposed the admission of Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The *Star* says—"By one of the rules of the Reform Club, foreigners temporarily resident in London may be admitted by the committee for one month without the payment of any entrance fee or subscription. After that they may be admitted by the committee for a year on payment of the ordinary annual subscription. Under this rule Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, wished to propose a gentleman very favourably known in London as the representative of a New York newspaper. The committee, however,—that is to say, two gentlemen out of the ten present, for two black-balls excluded—declined to admit the proposed member. The reason given is that the gentleman whose name was before them had written against England." Messrs. Bright and Forster promptly resigned. In a very short time a requisition, signed by 124 names, including ninety-five members of the House of Commons, was presented to the committee, calling on them to convene a general meeting of the members, to take the matter into their serious consideration. The committee—the majority of whom were not really responsible for the conduct of a small knot or section—met on Friday, refused to confirm the minutes of the proceedings, and communicated with Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster, stating what they had done, and expressing a hope that those gentlemen would withdraw their resignations. Thus matters now stand. There is to be a general meeting of members on Thursday, the 22nd, at which it is expected the committee will propose that, instead of secret voting in similar cases to the present, there is to be a show of hands, so that those who commit an act alike ungracious and impolitic, may openly assume the responsibility of what they do.

## Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen reviewed the troops in camp at Aldershot on Friday. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Louise and Beatrice. The movements of cavalry, infantry, and artillery combined (13,000 men) to make up a brilliant and effective military spectacle.

The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Windsor. The Rev. F. W. Farrar, F.R.S., preached the sermon. Princess Christian, the Duke of Nemours and Princess Marguerite of Orleans, and the Duke and Duchess of Aumale, dined with the Queen on Saturday evening.

The Lord Chancellor, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, left town on Sunday afternoon, and had an audience with her Majesty. The noble and learned lord returned to town early on Monday.

It is announced that her Majesty will not go abroad this autumn. The Court will leave for Osborne on Saturday, and remain there till the middle of August. The Queen will then pay a second visit for Balmoral, and will not return to London before the last week in October or first week in November.

There was a State ball at Buckingham Palace on Friday evening, to which a party of 1,800 were invited.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball at Marlborough House on Monday evening, to which a large number of the aristocracy were invited.

The Princesses Helena and Louise on Monday



distributed the prizes in connection with the Prince Consort's Windsor Association in the Home Park. The successful exhibitors received a prize in money and a certificate with the Queen's signature attached.

This day the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive at Lynn, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Lynn dock. They will afterwards proceed to Hull for a similar purpose.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the private residence of Earl Granville, in Bruton-square.

The Duke of Edinburgh is gazetted one of the Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The appointment of Earl Derby, Earl Grey, and Earl Russell to the first class of the same order, and of Mr. Frederick Peel, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Henry Taylor to the second class, is also officially announced.

Mr. Peter Coates, senior partner of an eminent firm at Paisley, has received the honour of knighthood.

One of the sons of the Viceroy of Egypt will shortly be entered as a student at Oxford.

The Viceroy of Egypt on Thursday left London for Brussels. The Prince of Wales took leave of his Highness at the Charing-cross Station, where a special train conveyed him to Dover. The Viceroy on the preceding day, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland, inspected the fire brigade in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. In the evening he attended a magnificent *fête* at Strawberry Hill, given by the Right Hon. C. Fortescue.

A penny subscription, for a testimonial to Earl Derby, is about to be started in North and North-east Lancashire.

Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, died on Friday morning in the eightieth year of his age. Seventy-three years ago he entered the navy, and in 1807, two years after Nelson fell at Trafalgar, he became a captain.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Q.C., is to succeed Mr. Maine as Legislative Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The *Star* is disposed to look very far ahead. Our esteemed contemporary predicts that in the next budget the remission of a round five millions in the general taxation of the country will be effected.

The *Leeds Mercury* says it is now generally believed that the session will be at an end, at latest, by the 10th of August.

In the event of the new post of Secretary for Scotland being created by the Government, it is believed that Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, will accept the appointment, and Mr. Candlish, M.P. for Sunderland, will probably fill Mr. Baxter's post at the Admiralty. Mr. Candlish is at present serving on the Abyssinian Inquiry Committee.—*Globe*.

### Crimes and Casualties.

A frightful explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at Cwmglo, six miles from Carnarvon, on Wednesday. Two cart-loads of the compound, which were being conveyed from Carnarvon Pier to some quarries in the neighbourhood, blew up with a report that was heard for miles around. The results were very dreadful. Four persons were killed, and nineteen more or less seriously wounded. The railway-station near the scene of the accident was blown to pieces, and the whole valley to the foot of Snowdon suffered a tremendous shock, and damage was done in every part of it. Up to the present time seven is the total number of deaths, but one or two more of the sufferers are not expected to survive. The remainder are going on as well as can be expected. A coroner's inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Intelligence of another murder has been received from Emly, county Tipperary. A farmer named Neille was driving geese from land on which they were trespassing, when, after a slight altercation, he was struck on the head by one of the tenants, Denis Fabey by name. Neille expired almost immediately, and his murderer has not yet been arrested.

The murder of an aunt by her nephew is reported from Great Yarmouth. The accused is Edward Hastings Forder, a young man said to be very respectably connected. It seemed that the prisoner, who had led a dissolute life, went to the residence of his relative on Wednesday evening and demanded some money. The demand was refused, whereupon he struck Miss Hastings a fearful blow under the right ear with his fist, from the effects of which she died a few hours afterwards.

No less than five boys who live by thieving were charged with robberies on Saturday—two at Clerkenwell Police-court, and three at the Mansion House. One of those charged at Clerkenwell was captain of a gang of young thieves.

On Tooting Common a young woman, a domestic servant, has been killed by a blow on the head from a stick thrown by a man in playing at "three sticks a penny."

At the village of Skirlaugh, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, a boy and a girl were playing in an out-house on Friday, when the boy took up a gun and playfully threatened to shoot his companion, whose name was Styche, ten years of age. Unfortunately the gun had been left loaded, and the result was that the girl was shot dead.

Thursday being the 1st of July, the Orangemen at Portadown, according to custom, lighted bonfires in that town in the evening. The constabulary advised the crowd to separate; they refused, and stoned the

police, who returned to the barracks, got a reinforcement and rifles, and again entreated the crowds to disperse. Eventually, they at the crowd fired. One man was shot dead, and another was dangerously wounded. The funeral of Thomas Watson, the young man who was shot by the police at Portadown, took place on Sunday. Some seven or eight thousand persons followed the hearse to the graveyard, many of them wearing white and black bands and orange sashes. The funeral passed off with the utmost decorum. This unhappy occurrence has not caused any bad feeling between the Protestant and Roman Catholic parties in the town. The police alone are blamed, as having, by their want of discretion and their rashness, caused the riot.

### Miscellaneous News.

THE MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF THOMAS WRIGHT, the prison philanthropist, which has been painted by subscription, was presented on Thursday to the City of London Corporation at a Court of Common Council specially convened for the purpose. Lord Shaftesbury, as president of the memorial committee, made the presentation.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!—Parties who had their property conveyed on or before the 31st January last should claim their votes on or before the 20th of July next, which is also the last day for payment of poor-rates. Parties who have removed should see the overseers, and give them the particulars of their removals before payment, and pay part rates for each house, or their votes will be lost.

THE VOLUNTEER SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.—The Volunteers began to assemble at Wimbledon on Saturday, and on Sunday their camp was visited by great numbers of people. The shooting commenced on Monday, but in consequence of the strong south-westerly breeze which was blowing, was, on the whole, rather below the average. The competition was for the first stage of the Alexandra and Prince of Wales's prizes. The latter was won by Corporal Peaks, of the 6th Lancashire Corps.

A TRADES UNION DECISION.—Judgment was given in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday in the case of Farrer v. Clare, which turned on the question whether the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society was under the protection of the Friendly Societies Act, or whether it partook of the character of a trades union. The court being equally divided in opinion, the junior judge withdrew his judgment, and judgment was entered for the appellant, who had claimed for the society the protection of the Friendly Societies Act.

THE TRAGEDY IN HOSIER-LANE, SMITHFIELD.—The remains of the Duggan family were removed on Thursday from the house in Hosier-lane to Ilford Cemetery, where they were buried in a parish grave, the relatives of the deceased having refused to bear any portion of the funeral expenses. An immense crowd blocked up all the avenues to the house, and it was with great difficulty that a passage could be formed for the hearses. It is said that many bribes were offered to the police by persons anxious to see the rooms in which the murders took place.

MR. BAXTER'S SUCCESSFUL ECONOMY.—There is very good news from the Admiralty. It is stated that the progress in economising has been so good that there is a prospect of a further reduction of the estimates by one million next year. This is to a great extent owing to the improvements in the purchasing department introduced by Mr. Baxter, the member for Montrose. During the short time he has been in office he has actually effected a clear saving of a quarter of a million sterling in the purchase of material made under his supervision.—*Scotsman*.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE has been recovered, and the Great Eastern has resumed her voyage. Sir D. Gooch telegraphs that a fault was discovered on Wednesday, and as a storm came on suddenly it was decided to cut and buoy the cable. It had since been recovered, and the Great Eastern was progressing satisfactorily. Up to noon yesterday the Great Eastern had run 1,397 miles, and paid out 1,562 miles of cable. The signals were splendid; sea smooth; all well on board, and everything going satisfactory. On Monday one of the shore ends of the cable was laid at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, by the steam-ship William Cory.

THE SHEDDEN CASE.—After having occupied the attention of the House of Lords for twenty-five days the arguments urged by Miss Shedden and her father were brought to a close on Monday. The decision of which they complain was given in the Court of Probate and Divorce several years ago by the late Sir C. Crosswell and Sir W. Wightman (both of whom died in 1863), and Sir E. V. Williams, who retired from the bench in 1865. The court below decided that the elder petitioner, Miss Shedden's father, was not a natural born subject of her Majesty, and against that judgment the present appeal was brought. The House of Lords has reserved its decision.

HOW THE COMMONS REJECTED A BILL.—The Speaker was examined at the last sitting of the Committee on House of Commons' Witnesses, and gave evidence in favour of a statutory power to examine witnesses at the bar. The right hon. gentleman, referring to the traditional jealousy of the two Houses, said that in 1772 Mr. Burke complained bitterly that he had been kept three hours waiting at the door of the Lords with a bill sent up from the Commons, and that the latter were so indignant that shortly afterwards, when a bill was brought down from the Lords to impose a bounty on corn, the House rejected it by a unanimous vote. The Speaker then

tossed it across the table on the floor, and a number of members rushed forward and kicked it out of the House. Communications are now made through the officials of both Houses.

THE RIGHT OF FREE DISCUSSION.—A meeting was held in St. James's Hall on Monday night to pass resolutions on the alleged conduct of the Home Secretary in preventing free discussion in the case of the lecturer Murphy. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., presided, and said he intended bringing the question before the House of Commons. Mr. J. M. Holt, M.P., proposed a resolution expressing the alarm of those at the meeting at the interference of the Home Secretary with "the right of lawful assembly and free discussion." Mr. Joshua Fielding, M.P., moved a resolution condemning the removal of Murphy from the town's meeting at Birmingham. A petition, embodying the resolutions passed, was prepared for presentation to both Houses. Murphy was present, but did not speak.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The results of the examinations in music, which have just been made known, show that Tonic-sol-fa pupils have repeated their successes of former years. In the examination which Mr. G. A. Macfarren conducted in elementary musical composition, the papers may be worked either in ordinary or Tonic-sol-fa notation, and the examination is open on equal terms to students of every system—the Tonic-sol-faists giving the prizes and paying the expenses of the examination. Only three out of the fifty-five certificates are, however, awarded to other than Tonic-sol-faists. This does not detract from the value of the certificates, since they are records of positive—and not comparative—attainment. In Mr. John Hullah's examination on the theory of music, conducted strictly on ordinary notation and nomenclature, both the prizemen and half those obtaining first-class certificates are pupils of Tonic-sol-fa teachers. This is the third year that both the prizes have gone to pupils of this school of music.

THE REPRESSION OF MENDICITY.—On Monday evening a conference of noblemen and gentlemen took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, to consider the scheme set forth by the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity. Earl Grosvenor presided. After an address by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Howarth proposed, and the Rev. P. Galway (a Roman Catholic priest) seconded, the first resolution—"That this meeting, approving of the plan for checking mendicity and vagrancy, and assisting individuals to discriminate the proper objects for the exercise of their charity (as recommended in the prospectus of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity), considers it desirable that steps should be taken for carrying it out in the parish of St. George's." The Earl of Lichfield supported the resolution. The motion was agreed to, and was followed by a resolution appointing a committee for the purpose of carrying out the object proposed.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Metropolitan schools took place here on Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin (founder and director of the National Choral Society), the choristers on the occasion having, as stated, numbered 5,000 voices, in the following divisions:—1,750 first sopranos, 1,250 second sopranos, 1,000 tenors, and 1,000 basses. This gigantic chorus, chiefly composed of school-children, was spread out in wide array near the conservatory; and their performances (which commenced at four o'clock), were divided into two parts, sacred and secular. The first portion began with a chorale, "Awake, my glory," composed by the late Prince Consort, and included five other short pieces; the second portion having comprised several part-songs, chiefly popular airs harmonised. The singing was highly creditable to Mr. Martin's training. There was a large company assembled in the gardens, the midsummer beauty of which, and the fineness of the weather, enhanced the enjoyments of the day.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH CROSSLEY'S ESTATE.—A bill for making better provision respecting the disposition of the estate of the late Joseph Crossley, of Halifax, and for other purposes, introduced into the House of Lords, and passed by their lordships, came before a select committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. Dodson was chairman, on Tuesday. The preamble stated that the deceased, together with his brothers, John Crossley and Sir Francis Crossley, about the year 1861, built and fitted up on Skircoat Moor the Crossley Orphan Home and School, at a cost of 56,000*l.*, to be maintained as a perpetual charity; and that in the year 1862 Mr. Joseph Crossley erected, at his own expense, on a part of a plot of freehold land, containing 11,435 square yards, in the town of Halifax, twenty-one almshouses. Also, that in the year 1867 Mr. Joseph Crossley prepared for the extension of the almshouses by the addition of buildings to form, with the twenty-one houses already erected, three sides of a square, covering with gardens and appurtenances the whole of the plot of ground, and to comprise twenty-seven almshouses and a chapel, but that he died in 1868 without having executed the deed requisite for completing this foundation. The object of the bill was mainly to enable Mr. Edward Crossley, the eldest son of the deceased gentleman, to carry into effect the intention of his father, and contained provisions for that purpose. There was no opposition to the bill, and it passed the committee.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE TRADES UNION BILL.—A numerous deputation of trade unionists, appointed at the recent meeting at Exeter Hall, waited upon Mr. Bruce on



Thursday to solicit the support of the Government to the bill introduced by Messrs. Hughes and Mundella. The deputation was introduced by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., and Mr. Dalglish, M.P., Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., and Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P., supported the request of the trade societies. Mr. Bruce, who spoke at some length, said that the question was one which ought to be dealt with by the Government, and he thought the unionists would gain much by leaving the matter in their hands, in order that they might next session deal with it largely and comprehensively. In the meantime, he did not think the funds of the societies or the liberty of the subject would be in much danger. One result of the report of the Royal Commission was to dissipate a vast number of prejudices against the unions. It had been shown conclusively that the crimes and errors attributed to unionists were those of a very small portion of them; and it was also shown that a great number of the objects of unionists were in themselves excellent, and were supported by the majority of the intelligent working men of England. Mr. Hughes suggested that the second reading of the bill should be moved and its principle discussed, but Mr. Bruce objected strongly to the Government being placed in a false position in that way. Sir H. Hoare thought the bill ought to be pressed to a second reading, and Mr. Mundella said he would never be a party to its withdrawal.

### Cleanings.

It is stated that Mr. Agnew, of Manchester, has become the proprietor of *Punch*.

Middle Nillson is engaged to give a few concerts in the provinces, for which she is to receive 4,000*l*.

It is announced that the velocipede mania is dying out in America.

A bathing establishment on a monster scale is to be erected in connection with the Crystal Palace.

It is stated that there are seams of coal under Glasgow Green worth at least 273,414*l*. sterling.

The sale of the *Pall Mall Gazette* since its reduction in price has, it is said, been enormous.

The intelligence comes from Iowa that Mrs. Bloomer has abandoned her principles by again donning petticoats.

If you would find a great many faults, be on the look-out; but if you want to find them in unlimited quantities, be on the look-in.

The fashionable ball-room dress for gentlemen seems to be a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons, black breeches, and white waistcoat.

Three sheep were found buried in a snow drift last week in one of the recesses of the mountain High Street, in Westmoreland. They were recovered alive.

The late cold weather was not an unmixed evil. The Registrar-General reported last week a considerable decrease in the rate of mortality in most of the large towns.

A correspondent writing to the *Times*, is of opinion that the practice of giving wrong change at railway booking offices is systematic. The public have the means of protection in their own hands.

"Tam o' Shanter" is being represented in the Southminster Music-hall, Edinburgh. "Tam" goes round the stage on a mare, and is followed at a surprising speed by "Nannie" on a velocipede.

A story is told of a German shoemaker who, having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the articles:—"Der poots iah not quite done, but der beel iah made out."

A GARDEN OF SCULPTURES.—A suite of rooms was advertised at Brighton as having among its attractions "a splendid view over a fine garden adorned with numerous sculptures." It was found, on applying at the address, that the garden adorned with sculptures was the Arno's Vale Cemetery.

A SHARP LAD.—The following conversation occurred between a graceless boy and his teacher:—"What does your father do when he sits down at the table?" "He asks for the brandy bottle." "I don't mean that. Well, then, what does your mother do when you sit down at the table?" "She says she will wring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor!"

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish very shortly a volume of essays treating of topics of special interest at the present time, relating to the theological and ecclesiastical position of the Free Churches. The Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Cheshunt College, will edit the volume, and the Revs. Dr. Stoughton, R. W. Dale, M.A., Henry Allon, J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., J. G. Rogers, M.A., and others, will be among the contributors.

PURE MILK.—Scribe, the French poet, "hired a house in the country to pass the summer. As soon as he was fairly installed in it, he went in search of a farmer who had a milk cow. Having found one, he stated his want, 'My good man, my servant will come every morning to buy a pint of milk.' 'Very well; it is eight sous.' 'But I want pure milk, very pure.' 'In that case, it is ten sous.' 'You will milk in the presence of my servant?' 'Oh, then, it will be fifteen sous.'"

TOUGH STORIES.—A Yankee riding on a railroad was disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbours owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The Yankee, perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend, "True, isn't it, Mr. —?" "I speak of Deacon Brown." "Y-e-s," replied the friend, "that is, I know Deacon Brown, though I don't

know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year; but I know he has twelve sawmills that all go by buttermilk."

THE TOWER SUBWAY.—One of the most remarkable works now going on in London is the construction of a second Thames Tunnel. But so great is the advance which has been made in engineering since the days of Sir Isambard Brunel that no one takes much interest in this work. Hitherto it has progressed most satisfactorily. The ground has turned out to be firm clay, and so impermeable is it, so dry is the tunnel, that the water used by the masons in erecting the brickwork has been brought to them. The "Tower Subway," as it is called, is being completed at the rate of nine feet a day, and will be an immense convenience when it is open.

THE HOLY LAND AND YORKSHIRE.—A neighbouring farmer in a remote district of the Yorkshire wolds met a country rector who had been two years absent on travel. "Mr. Rector," said the farmer, "you've been to the Holy Land, I hear." "I have, John, and got safe back, you see." "Well, I often thought I'd like to have about that spot. It's a fine country I lay." "Well," said the rector, "I saw Lebanon, and Jerusalem, and the Twelve Palmetrees, and the wells of water in the Great Desert; and we went across the Jordan and went up Mount ——" "Excuse me interruptin' you, Mr. Rector, noo. But if it be a fair question, hoo was turnet (turnips) looking out yonder?"—*Whitehaven Herald*.

THE SLAVERY OF FASHION.—The *Daily News* declares that "until women, pretty women, and a good many of them, acquire more independence of character and judgment, this servile imitation of pert and confident folly will continue. Some fashionable Parisian modiste, aided by some disreputable patroness, starts a new style of costume, and it is at once adopted by the French capital, soon to invade ours in turn. How is it likely that it should be resisted when all that we can show against it is some other fashion equally preposterous, which everybody is abusing, and of which everybody is growing tired? Just as there is nothing beautiful in fashions, so can there be nothing permanent. When every woman has arrived at that pitch of good sense that, abetted by those who love her and those whom she loves, she gets herself up in the manner most suited to her particular height, form, colour, expression, and occupations, and sticks to that, irrespective of all other considerations, the question we have been considering will be solved. Till then one nail will but drive out another, and on folly's head will follies accumulate."

A WIDOW IN THE PULPIT.—New York has had a new sensation in the pulpit—the appearance of a woman who has been licensed to preach as a local preacher. The *World* says:—"The widow Maggie Van Cott, the celebrated female Methodist preacheress, fully licensed and commissioned by the evangelical powers that be, has at last made her appearance in the metropolitan field. Last night the widow, blooming and blushing as a newly-made bride, mounted the pulpit of the Duane-street Methodist Church, which, by a theological anachronism, is situated in Hudson, near Spring-street. The widow looked her very best. Her hair was fixed and frizzled in the most becoming fashion. Her face glowed with a modest but conscious splendour as she stood before the congregation in her rich but tasteful black dress of bombazine. She wore a neat black jet ornament at her throat, and a handsome gold chain peeped from the black belt around her waist. Her large blue eyes were filled with a holy light, and her massive and finely formed head was lifted as she read the Gospel of Matthew with self-satisfaction and oratorical effect. Every word that she uttered was delivered with unction and telling force. There is considerable power and attraction in the manner in which the widow lifts her smooth white hand and nicely-rounded fingers to the ceiling, and then brings them down with energy on the wooden shelf of the pulpit. When warmed to her subject her face seems lighted up and full of stirring animation. Her face in happy moments contracts and expands, and her handsomely shaped body aways to and fro with the excitement. Her elocution is natural and florid, and her sentences uttered in a bass-tone voice. Her illustrations of the Scriptures last night were remarkable for their force, and sharply to the point in discussion. The widow is about twenty-six years of age, and bears her age well."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—The disorders peculiar to women are the most delicate and difficult to be conducted to a favourable termination unless they obtain prompt relief from accredited sources. Upon their early and judicious treatment hangs the momentous question whether women enjoy strength, soundness and cheerfulness, or pine away in weakness, disease, and misery. Holloway's inestimable preparations are the most reliable remedies for restoring weakened or suspended functions. The ointment should be rubbed upon the back and stomach for at least ten minutes every night and morning till restoration takes place, and perfect functional regularity is induced. While thus using the ointment Holloway's pills should be freely taken in order to purify the blood and cleanse the system.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

GREEN.—June 30, at Newport, Monmouthshire, the wife of John E. Green, of a daughter.

COLMAN.—July 2, at Carrow House, Norwich, the wife of J. J. Colman, Esq., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

HORTON—PRESTON.—June 20, at Oxford-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Joseph Wood, Mr. Thomas William Horton, of Victoria-parade, to Emma, eldest daughter of James Preston, Esq., of Highfield Cottage, all of Leicester.

KINGSTON—PING.—June 23, at the New-road Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. W. Allen, Richard Kingston, Esq.,

Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. George Ping, of Middleton Cheney.

TWISS—CASE.—June 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Bartholomew-street, Exeter, Mr. T. H. Twiss, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of Mr. J. Case, Bartholomew-street.

SHARP—FRANCIS.—June 24, at Walworth-road Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Green, Thomas Sharp, of Bristol, to Emma Beal, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Francis, of Jacmel, Hayti.

TUCKER—DOWN.—June 28, at the Congregational Free Church, Arminster, by the Rev. W. D. Corken, Mr. W. Tucker, to Miss Mary A. Down.

WILLIAMSON—SWALES.—June 28, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Hunslet, John Thomas, only son of James Williamson, Esq., Esplanade, Scarborough, to Emma, eldest daughter of John Swales, Esq., of Hunslet-road, Lee's.

THOMPSON—THOMPSON.—June 30th, at the Baptist Chapel, Rawden, by the Rev. R. Holmes, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Horsforth, to Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Thompson, of Charlton, S. Ildon.

DERMER—BROCK.—June 30, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the father of the bride, T. Dermer, son of the late J. Dermer, Esq., of the Bank of England, to Ellen Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. Brock, D.D.

NETTLETON—VERITY.—July 1, at the Independent Chapel, Great Aytun, by the Rev. I. Brierley, Mr. Thomas Nettleton, Middlebro', to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Verity, of Great Aytun.

LEPRINCE—WHITLEY.—July 1, at East Parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. B. Conder, Louis Afime Augustin, second son of the late Louis Abraham Ambroise Leprince, Major of the 17th Artillery, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph Whitley, Esq., Roundhay Cottage, near Leeds.

TURNER—SCOTT.—July 3, at Broughton Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. Muncester, Henry William, eldest son of Mr. Jonathan Turner, of Hulme, to Susan, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Scott, of Manchester.

BENSON—TAYLOR.—July 3, at Rochdale-road Baptist Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. B. Taylor, Stephen, second son of the late Mr. Edward Benson, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. B. Taylor, of Alkington, minister of the above chapel.

DYER—SEVELL.—July 3, at Thames-street Chapel, Wallingford, Berks, by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, William, second son of Mr. John Dyer, of Hambridge, Somerset, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Sevell, draper, &c., High-street, Wallingford.

FORD—GILL.—July 3, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. John Henry Ford, of Islington, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Gill, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

DAVIES—BATHMAN.—July 6, at Maberly Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Leask, the Rev. T. Davies, of Neyland, to Miss Bathman, of Culford-road, De Beauvoir Town, King'sland.

#### DEATHS.

A'BECKETT.—June 27, at his residence, Church-road, Upper Norwood, after a long and severe illness, Sir William A'Beckett, late Chief Justice of the colony of Victoria, aged sixty-two years and eleven months.

SHREWSBURY.—July 2, at Gibraltar-place, Chatham, Bennett Hill, the beloved wife of R. H. Shrewsbury, Esq., aged seventy-eight.

SAFFERY.—July 3, at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, the Rev. Philip John Saffery, Association Secretary to the Religious Tract Society, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, June 30.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£33,625,975	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£3,984,909
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£3,623,975
	£33,625,975		£33,623,975

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£14,144,373
Reserve	£1,177,700	Weight annuity	£20,552,309
Public Deposits	£8,764,376	Notes	£10,330,879
Other Deposits	£19,149,734	Gold & Silver Coin	£1,368,801
Seven Day and other	£451,445		
Bills	£46,094,233		£46,094,233

July 1, 1869.

Geo. FORDEN, Chief Cashier.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 5.

Of English wheat we had a very small supply this morning, but foreign arrivals are large. The finer weather caused an inactive trade. English wheat being scarce sold at about the prices of Monday last. Foreign wheat was unchanged. The flour trade was dull, and prices were barely supported. Peas and beans remained unchanged in value. Barley sold in retail at former prices. Of oats liberal arrivals are offering ex-ship, and the sales made were at 6*d*. per qr. decline from the quotations of this day week. Indian corn met a steady retail demand at last week's prices. Cargoes off the coast are held at last rates for wheat and maize.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—		PER Qr.		PER Qr.	
		s.	d.		
Essex and Kent,	red, old	—	to —	Gray	.. .. 39 to 41
Ditto new	.. .. 45	48	Maple	.. .. 44	45
White, old	.. .. —	—	White	.. .. 39	41
" new	.. .. 50	54	Bollers	.. .. 39	41
Foreign red	.. .. 46	48	Foreign, bollers	.. 38	40
" white	.. .. 49	51			
Rye .. .. 31 32					
OATS—					
English malted	.. 31	34	English feed	.. 26	28
Oatmeal	.. .. 40	45	" potato	.. 29	32
Distilling	.. .. 35	37	Scotch feed	.. .. —	—
Foreign	.. .. 29	33	" potato	.. .. —	—
MALT—					
Pale	.. .. —	—	Irish black	.. 31	34
Oatmeal	.. .. —	—	" white	.. 31	35
Brown	.. .. 61	60	Foreign feed	.. 19	22
BEANS—					
Flcks	.. .. 37	39			
Harrow	.. .. 40	42	Town made	.. 33	43
Small	.. .. —	—	Country Marks	.. 32	33
Egyptian	.. 36	38	Norfolk & Suffolk	31	33

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7*d*. to 8*d*.; household ditto, 5*d*. to 6*d*.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 5.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 11,970 head. At the corresponding period in 1868 we received 8,419; in 1867, 10,843; in 1866, 11,751; and in 1865, 17,053 head. Only moderate supplies of English beasts, but the quality was still tolerably good. Without being active the demand was firm, and prices were supported. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 8*d*. per 5lbs. The market was moderately supplied with foreign stock. On the whole the trade was steady at about last week's quotations. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we



received about 900 Boats and crosses; from other parts of England, about 450 various breeds; from Scotland 37 Boats and crosses, and from Ireland 150 head. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. The demand was inactive, and prices were 2d. per 8lbs. lower. The best Downs and half-breeds sold at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d., and in some instances 5s. 10d. per 8lb. There was a fair show of lambs, for which the demand was moderate. The extreme quotation was 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves were firm on former terms. The supply was moderate. Pigs sold slowly, at previous quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	6	Prime Southdown	5	6	5	8
Second quality	3	8	4	6	Lambs	5	4	5	10
Prime large oxen	4	8	5	4	Lgs. coarse calves	4	6	5	0
Prime 60-70, &c.	5	6	5	8	Prime small	5	2	5	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	0	4	0	Large hogs	3	0	4	6
Second quality	4	2	5	0	Weatm. porkers	4	8	5	2
Pr. coarse woolled	5	2	5	4					

Suckling calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each.

#### SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 5.

Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale. On the whole the trade has ruled quiet, at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 3 baskets, 3 packages from Harlingen, 3 packages from Rotterdam, and 1 package from Gothenburg.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Interior beef	3	0	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	4	3	8
Middling ditto	3	10	4	4	Middling ditto	3	10	4	8
Prime large do.	4	6	5	0	Prime ditto	4	10	5	2
Do. small do.	5	0	5	2	Veal	4	6	5	4
Large pork	3	8	4	2	Small pork	4	4	5	2

OLIVENT-GARDEN MARKET.—London, Saturday, July 3.—The demand is scarcely equal to that of last week, though a fair amount of business is being done. West India pine is plentiful at from 2s. to 4s. Large quantities of potatoes continue to arrive from the Channel Islands, at former prices. Flowers consist of orchids, German stocks, pelargoniums, heaths, hydrangeas, carnations, roses, rhododendrons, mignonette, fuchsias, heliotropes, pinkas, carnations, cockscombs, and lobelias.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 5.—Reports from the plantations speak of increase of fly and lice in the West of Kent, Worcester, Farnham and Sussex. Mid and East Kent accounts are unsatisfactory, an increase of vermin and honeydew having been reported. Our market continues firm for all samples, especially for good qualities, at late prices. Continental reports so far are of a similar character to our own, the plant being weakly, with vermin on the increase. New York letters to the 10th inst. report no change in the market. Mid and East Kent, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; West of Kent, 21. 5s., to 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Farnham, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Country, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Bavarians, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Belgians, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Yearlings, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Americans, 21. 10s., to 21. 10s., to 21. 10s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 77 bales from Antwerp, 10 Hamburg, 25 bales and 690 packages from Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,338 Brins butter, and 5,004 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 23,844 packages butter, 4,012 bales bacon. The Irish butter market remains without change, so little passing in sales that quotations are quite nominal. Foreign met a steady sale, best Dutch advanced to 100s. to 102s. The bacon market ruled quiet early in the week, but at the close holders having submitted to a decline of 2s., there was a fair amount of business transacted.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, July 5.—The supplies of new potatoes are somewhat more extensive. The demand has been moderately active, at from 6s. to 12s. per cwt. For old produce the market is dull at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 23 baskets from Antwerp, 30 tons 730 boxes from Barfleur, 192 baskets Dunkirk, 40 tons St. Malo, 173 boxes Gibraltar, 81 tons 30 barrels 511 packages Jersey, 6,561 baskets Rotterdam, 52 tons Cherbourg, 973 cases 21 baskets 50 boxes Genoa, 1,067 boxes Lisbon, and 95 packages Boulogne. New English, 7s. to 8s. per cwt.; new foreign, 6s. to 8s. per cwt.; Dutch, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per basket.

SEED, Monday, July 5.—Little English cloverseed was offered, and prices were nominally the same as previously. Foreign qualities were steady in value. Trefalls met more inquiry, and buyers paid rather higher prices. Fine white mustardseed is held as high as previously, but little is wanted. Milletseed slow and low. Canaryseed scarce and dear, and very little English to be met with.

WOOL, Monday, July 5.—The demand for English wool has been of a limited character, nevertheless holders have shown no disposition to make any further concession as to prices. Stocks on hand are somewhat considerable, and, looking at the large amount of colonial produce now on the way, it is difficult to discover how present rates can be maintained.

OIL, Monday, July 5.—Lined oil has been in steady request, and rape has been firmer. Olive has sold freer, and cocconut and palm have in improved request. Petroleum and turpentine have been dull.

TALLOW, Monday, July 5.—The market is firm. Y.C. on the spot, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow 43s. 3d. net cash.

QUAIL, Monday, July 5.—Market steady, at last day's rates. Framwellgate, 15s. 6d.; Huttons, 17s. 6d.; Huttons Lyons, 16s.; Hartlepool, original, 17s. 9d.; Kellice, 16s. 6d.; Tunstall, 16s.; Thornley, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Holywell Main 14s. 6d.; Hartley, 14s. 3d. Ships fresh arrived, 20; ships left from last day, 6—total, 41. Ships at sea, 25.

#### Advertisements.

#### PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL to the REV THOMAS REES, D.D., SWANSEA.

The Subscriptions already received or promised amount to above £350. Exclusive of a large number of subscribers in Wales, the following English friends have generously contributed:—

	£	s.	d.
R. Morley, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	30	0	0
J. Jupp, Esq.	30	0	0
J. Croxall, Esq.	10	10	0
H. O. Willis, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Fomerville, Esq.	10	0	0
G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
J. Kemp Welch, Esq.	5	0	0
Isaac Perry, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. D. Jones, Wickham Market	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Jones, London	5	0	0
H. Richard, Esq., M.P.	2	10	0
Rev. J. Rowland	1	0	0

The Testimonial will be presented about the second week in September, and those friends who intend contributing are respectfully requested to send in their subscriptions to the Rev. B. Williams, Kilvey-terrace, Swansea, not later than the 31st August.

JOHN HUGHES, Chairman.  
B. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.  
F. SAMUEL, }

June 3, 1869.

**PROFESSOR PEPPER'S LECTURE** on the GREAT LIGHTNING INDUCTORIUM, as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise and Beatrice, Daily at a Quarter to Three and Half-past Seven. —"ROBIN HOOD" and "ALADDIN," musically treated by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.—The "ASTROMETROSCOPE"—Woodbury's "Photo-Relief Process"—DORE'S Pictures of "Blaine"—Stokes on Memory.—At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—One Shilling.

**LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE**  
HOTEL, 27, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.  
Beds from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

**WANTED, an ASSISTANT for a First-Class FAMILY GROCERY BUSINESS.** A Christian Character preferred. Apply, H. Stephens, Tunbridge Wells.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER** to a Single Gentleman or Widower, or any Place of Trust. Highly respectable, good references, middle aged. E. W., St. Helen's Cottage, Latchmere, Battersea.

**WANTED Immediately, a CERTIFICATED** MISTRESS for the British Schools (Mixed), Bridgewater. Salary £50, and a quarter of the Government Grant. Applications may be made to the Secretary, the Rev. J. E. Odgers, Hamore-road, Bridgewater, from whom particulars may be obtained.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF, Very Reasonably,** Well suited to a Church or Chapel, a Large-sized HARMONIUM, 19 Stops, with Expression, Rosewood case, twisted columns, and screws. May be seen at Messrs. Pottier and Simpson's, 47, Leicester-square.

**WANTED, by a RESPECTABLE MAR-**RIED WOMAN, the CLEANING of OFFICES or CHAIRING. Good recommendation. M. C., 34, Fair-street, Horselydown.

**IRON CHURCHES for SALE,** with accommodation for Three Hundred Persons. Entirely a new principle of construction, being very easily and inexpensively removed. Re-purchased at a remunerative price, reducing the Hire of such Buildings to a moderate amount, and meeting with the requirements so much in request.—S. C. Hamming and Co., 21, Moorgate-street, City.

**ORGAN by AVERY, with Three Rows of** Keys. Also several Second-hand ORGANS, of various sizes, at Low Prices, at BISHOP and STARR'S Organ Manufactory, 250, Marylebone-road.

**TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,** FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.  
PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Botany	Professor BENTLEY, King's College.
Globes and Natural Science	Messrs. WILSON & WILLIAMS.
Music, Theory, &c.	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Harmonium and Piano	Hert Louis DIEHL.
Singing	JAMES COWARD, Esq.
Drawing and Painting	R. W. BURN, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD.
French Language	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language	Dr. GERNER.

Referees—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.  
For Particulars, address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

**WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.**  
Principal:—REV. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The Pupils are expected to re-assemble on Friday, July 30th. Application for Prospectuses to be made to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

**WILTON LODGE, TAUNTON.**

Select Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Miss GRIFFITH, Daughter of Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Taunton Proprietary School.

The duties of this Establishment will be resumed on Friday, July 30.

For Prospectus, address Wilton Lodge, Taunton.

**SOUTHPORT-OXFORD HOUSE,** OXFORD-ROAD, BIRKDALE-PARK.

JAMES COLLIER, B.A., desires to intimate that he has removed from Berkeley House, Leicester-street, Southport, to the above address. The New Premises have been erected with a special view to the requirements of a first-class school. Prospectuses forwarded. Day of re-opening, August 6th.

**SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.**

Mrs. and Miss FLETCHER purpose OPENING a SCHOOL for a select number of Young Ladies at Christchurch, Hampshire, on August 2nd, 1869.

The locality offers all the advantages of a sea-side residence, the house and grounds being about a mile from the south coast, opposite the Isle of Wight.

The course of instruction will embrace all the usual branches of a sound English education, together with the French and German languages, Music, and Drawing.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. Thomas Binney, Upper Clapton; Rev. John Carwen, Plaistow; Rev. J. C. Harrison, 49, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park; Rev. N. Hurry, Bournemouth; Rev. G. B. Johnson, Edgbaston; Rev. Samuel Martin, 19, Belgrave-road, Fimliss; Rev. W. Major Paul, Romsey; Rev. Professor H. R. Reynolds, Cheshunt College; Rev. George Smith, D.D., Poplar; Rev. John Woodcock, Christchurch.

Prospectuses on application as below:—  
Houghton House, Christchurch, March 12, 18.

**EDUCATION at the SEA-SIDE.**

The Rev. J. MOFFETT begs to announce that he is making arrangements to commence, after the Midsummer holidays, in New Brighton, a SCHOOL of a SUPERIOR CLASS; and hopes by efficient teaching, as well as due attention to moral training, to merit the approbation of those who may entrust their sons to his care.

References permitted to the Rev. G. B. Kidd, Macclesfield; Rev. Professor Scott, L.L.B., Lancashire College; Revs. A. Clark and A. Wilson, B.A., Stockport; Rev. W. Croxall, M.A., L.L.B., Derby; Rev. R. A. Redford, M.A., L.L.B., Hull; Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., Halifax; Rev. H. H. Carlisle, L.L.B., Southampton; Rev. S. W. McAll, M.A., Finchley; Rev. J. H. Gwyther, B.A., Liscaud.

Terms on application. Address for the present, "Macclesfield."

**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL,** Hagley-road, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, Conducted by Mr. FREDERIC EWEN, with the aid of Competent Masters, will reopen on TUESDAY, August 3rd.

**CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL, SURREY.**

This School combines, with the best Domestic Arrangements and Healthiness and Pleasantness of Situation, a Thorough Training for the Learned Professions, and for Mercantile pursuits.

Mr. LONG prepares for Matriculation, for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, and those of the Indian and Home Civil Services, in both which his Pupils have gained very high positions. Terms inclusive, and graduated according to age.

**FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE TUITION** on MODERATE TERMS.

A few Pupils taken by a Graduate of London to Board and Educate. A Vacancy for Two. Prospectus and Terms on application to the Rev. S. BORTON BROWN, B.A., Romsey, Hants.

REFERENCES.—Rev. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D., Bristol; Rev. A. MACLAREN, B.A., Manchester; J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., 38, Grosvenor-street, London, W.

**THE CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTH-AMPTON.**

Conducted by Mrs. THORPE (Widow of the late Rev. T. M. Thorpe), assisted by Masters, and French and English Resident Governesses.

The Situation of the House is Pleasant and Healthy; the Pupils are Carefully Trained: the Terms Moderate.

Prospectuses sent on application. The School will reopen on Monday, August 2nd.

**HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL,** Thame, near Oxford.—This School, from its establishment in 1840, has paid particular attention to those subjects required in Business. The Pupils (more than 2,000 from the above period) have excelled in "Good Writing," Arithmetic, French, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mercantile Correspondence. The best Penmanship and Drawing in the Exhibition of 1851, also the best Specimens of Book-keeping and Business Letters in the Crystal Palace during the Second Exhibition of 1862, were executed by Pupils in this School. Mr. MARSH is assisted by Six Resident Masters and Two Lady Teachers. Five Acres of private Cricket Ground.—Terms 20 Guineas; above Twelve years of age, 25 Guineas. Prospectus, with view of Premises, on application.

**STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES-GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

Principals, The Misses HOWARD. Resident Foreign Governesses.

HALF TERM COMMENCED JUNE 21.  
Terms and references on application.

**PRIVATE TUITION, by the SEA-SIDE.**

The Rev. R. C. PRITCHETT, Weston-super-Mare, desires to receive TWO PUPILS to train either for College or Private Life. Any whose education has, from delicacy of health or other circumstances, been neglected, will receive special attention. Highest references can be given.

**WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.**

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR will be prepared to receive a few additional PUPILS at the commencement of the next Session, August 2.

The course of instruction includes all the subjects required for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

MASTERS.—Music:—Instrumental and Vocal, John Blockley, Esq., Jun. DRAWING:—Modelling and Perspective, R. W. Buss, Esq. MODERN LANGUAGES AND MATHEMATICS, M. Mandrou, Esq., M.A.

References and full particulars as to domestic and educational arrangements by post.

**COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRAIN-TREE, ESSEX.**

Conducted by Rev. W. MILNE, M.A.  
Terms: From 30 to 40 Guineas.

Reference is permitted to Rev. J. Spence, M.A., D.D., Rev. W. Leask, D.D., Rev. O. Dukes, M.A., Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., and the parents of pupils.

School will RE-OPEN on the 21st July.

**NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**

PRINCIPAL: THE REV. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the sons of Ministers, a limited number of the sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound classical, mathematical, and commercial education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, 6th of August, 1869.  
Application for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

**TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.**

Head Master, the Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

Second Master, EDWARD STANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

The next Session commences August 2nd, 1869. Prospectuses may be obtained from the Head Master, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.**

At this School YOUNG GENTLEMEN are Soundly Taught, Carefully Trained, and Liberally Fed. Mr. VERNY, the Principal of the School, has had much experience in the work of Education. The premises are large and well adapted. A Circular forwarded upon application.

**LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.**

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
CONDUCTED BY THE MISSSES MIALL.

MASTERS—	
French and Italian	Mons. C. C. Caillart.
German	Mdlle. Hottinger.
Music and Singing	J. Saville Stone, Esq., Associate, Royal Academy.
Drawing and Painting	Mr. J. Hoeb.
Dancing and Calisthenics	Mr. C. Smart.
Chemistry	Dr. Albert J. Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
Arithmetic	Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.  
References to parents of pupils, and others, if required.



**BLACKPOOL.—COLLEGE HOUSE**  
SCHOOL, QUEEN'S SQUARE.—This Establishment, on the West Coast, in one of the healthiest localities in England, combines the advantages of sea air and bathing, with superior intellectual and moral training and the comforts of home.

References:—Rev. Alex. Raleigh, D.D., London; Rev. James Spence, D.D., London; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St. Leonard's; John Crowley, Esq., J.P., Halifax; Henry Lee, Esq., J.P., Manchester.

Prospectuses on application to  
JAMES CROMPTON, Principal.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL**  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.  
(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

**Directors.**  
JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.  
ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
Benham, Augustus, Esq., Lewis, George O., Esq.  
Bunnell, Peter, Esq., Pratt, Daniel, Esq.  
Burge, George W., Esq., Runtz, John, Esq.  
Burton, John R., Esq., Sanders, Joseph, Esq.  
Groser, William, Esq., Willis, Fred., jun., Esq.  
**Solicitors.**—Messrs. Watson and Sons.  
**Physician.**—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.  
**Surgeon.**—John Mann, Esq.  
**Actuary and Accountant.**—Josiah Martin, Esq., F.I.A.  
Accumulated Fund (1868), £40,120.  
Annual Income (1868), £25,756.

#### BONUS.

The Profits are divided every third year, and may be applied in reduction of Premium, added to Policy, or received in Cash, at the option of the assured.  
The next division will be declared in 1870.  
Prospectuses and all useful information may be obtained on application to  
ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

**IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES GRANTED**  
by the EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
for the following sums deposited:—

At Age.	For £100	For £200	For £300	For £500
75	17 13 6	35 7 0	53 0 6	88 7 6
70	14 3 2	28 6 4	42 9 6	79 15 10
65	11 13 5	23 6 10	35 0 3	58 7 1

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, &c., apply to

EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., Secretary,  
52, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

Chief Office:—37, Moorgate-street, London.  
Branch Office:—59, Piccadilly, Manchester.

#### TRUSTEES.

Thomas Brasey, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.  
Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.  
Thomas Lambert, Esq., Short-street, Lambeth.

#### DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.

Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., Cromwell House, Hackney.  
Philip Crellin, jun., Esq., 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.  
James Page, Esq., Nottingham.  
J. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury-circus.  
Edward Swift Stillwell, Esq., 25, Barbican.  
John Carvell Williams, Esq., 2, Serjeants'-inn.

**Moderate Rates of Premiums**—especially for young lives.  
Bonuses have been declared in 1860, 1863, and 1866.  
**Policies made payable during lifetime.**

**INVALID AND SECOND-CLASS LIVES** insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

**LONDON and SUBURBAN MUTUAL**  
BUILDING-SOCIETY.

Enrolled in 1855, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

**SHARES**, £25 each, may be paid in one sum, or by Monthly Subscription of 5s. per share.

**INVESTING MEMBERS** receive 5 per cent. Interest, and Share of Surplus Profits.

**MONEY ADVANCED** on MORTGAGE without premium for any term of years.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Secretary.

Office:—107A, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

**DIVIDENDS**

10 to 20 PER CENT. ON OUTLAY

For Safe and Profitable Investments.

Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free).

The July Number now ready.

It contains all the Best-paying and Safest Stock and Share Investments.

**CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES,**  
Will find the above Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable guide.

Messrs. Sharp and Co, Stock and Share Brokers,  
33, Poultry, London (Established 1852).

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

**M. R. COOKE BAINES,**  
SURVEYOR AND COMPENSATION VALUER.

106, Cheapside, E.C.

Every information supplied as to the various Metropolitan improvements.

Plans against Railway and other Public Companies prepared and arranged.

**ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VALUED FOR PROBATE, &c.**

Money obtained on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—THE**

LIVER is justly credited with being the cause of many complaints. If inactive, or out of order, it becomes enlarged or irritated, producing Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, Sickness, Depression of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, &c. If neglected, a series of what are called Liver Complaints is produced, that render life insupportable. KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have been found of the greatest value in all disorders of the liver, restoring the organ to complete health, and renovating the system.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

### GENUINE FLOUR.

Super Whites (for pastry) . . . . . 9s. per bushel.  
Best Households (for bread making) . . . . . 8s. "

Orders sent within Four Miles Carriage Free.

S. HIBBERDINE, 169, TOTTENHAM  
COURT-ROAD.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF**  
MEAT.—Paris Exhibition, 1867, Two Gold Medals;  
Havre Exhibition, 1863, The Gold Medal.—Only sort warranted perfect and genuine by Baron Liebig, the Inventor.

"A success and a boon."—Medical Press and Circular.  
One pint of delicious beef tea for 2d., which costs 1s. if made from fresh meat. Cheapest and finest flavoured 'stock' for soups, &c.

**CAUTION.**—Require Baron LIEBIG'S signature upon every jar. Sold by all Italian Warehousemen, Grocers, Chemists, and Ship's Store Dealers.

This Extract is supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, and other Governments.

**HAISE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.**—  
Extraordinary cures of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Loss of Muscular Power, Debility, Loss of Sleep, Indigestion, Asthma, Sciatica, Nervousness, &c. Send Two Stamps to Mr. HALSE, Warwick Lodge, 49, Addison-road, Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM, which contains the particulars of the most extraordinary cures, after all medicines and other galvanic machines had been tried in vain.

**USE ONLY THE**  
**GLENFIELD**  
**STARCH.**

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

### ALPACA POMATUM.

Half-pound Jar, 1s. 6d.

Heads of Families will find this one of the purest and most economical pomades ever introduced. Egg yolk, or nursery hair-wash, half-pint, 1s. 6d.; glove-cleaning paste, enough for 100 pairs, 1s. per jar; ink solvent, removes iron mould, fruit, and ink stains from linen, &c., 1s.; ribbon of Bruges, for sweet fumigation, 1s. per yard; cold cream of roses, 1s. per jar.

At PIESSE and LUBIN'S Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street.

### FRAGRANT SOAP.

Field's "United Service" Soap Tablets, 4d. and 6d. each. Lasting fragrance guaranteed; order of your chemist, grocer, oilman, and see that J. C. and J. FIELD is on each tablet. Wholesale—UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

### FIELD'S PURE "SPERMACE" SOAP.

4d. and 1s. per tablet, most delicately perfumed. This beautiful article is a combination of the purest soap with Spermace, the soothing and emollient action of which is well-known and it is especially recommended for children and invalids. See name on each tablet and label.

Wholesale—36, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

### HORNIMAN'S TEA

is selected *only from the spring gathering*, and imported free from 'facing' powder; tea distinctively *strong and delicious in flavour* is thus obtained. Genuine packets are signed *W. & F. Horniman & Co.* LONDON.

Prices, 2s. 8d.—3s.—3s. 4d. & 3s. 8d. per lb.

**2,538** AGENTS ARE APPOINTED—CHEMISTS &c., in the COUNTRY—CONFEC-TIONERS in LONDON.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**—  
The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION. and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

### INDIGESTION.

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**

A GENTLE APERIENT AND POWERFUL TONIC.

Sold Everywhere, in Bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 11s.

### CROSBY'S

**BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.**

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

#### SELECT TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Hold wholesale and retail by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

**HOOPIING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL**

EMBUROGATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough without internal medicine. Sold by most respectable Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle. Wholesale Agent, Ed wards, 38, Old Change (formerly of 87, St. Paul's), London.

**CORNS and BUNIONS.**—A gentleman, many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to F. Kingston, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts.

**COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and**  
COMPANY.—Best Coals only.—Cash, 24s. G. J. C. and Co. sell no other than the best Wall's-end Coals, which they import direct from the pits, both by sea and rail. For domestic purposes, these coals are the cleanest, the most durable, and the cheapest in the end, whether for the dining room, for the drawing room, or for the kitchen. Vendors to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth (Office, 108, High-street); also at Brighton at local prices.  
**CAUTION.**—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

**COALS.—LEA & CO'S Lowest Summer**  
Prices.—Hetton or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 22s.; Hartlepool, 22s.; Wigan, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; new Silkestone, 20s.; Clay cross, 19s. and 18s.; Primrose, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; best Derby, 18s.; Kitchen, 17s.; Cobble, 17s.; Hartley, 17s.; Nuts, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 14s.; small, 12s. Coke, 14s. per 12 sacks. Net cash Delivered thoroughly screened. Depots, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basis. No Agents.

### SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"  
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.  
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE**

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,**

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

**THREE PRIZE MEDALS,**  
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

### PURE PICKLES,

Sauces, Jams, and Table Delicacies  
of the highest quality, manufactured by

**CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste, and other Condiments.

Are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the Manufactory.

**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

### HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

is the best Preparation that can be used for all Washing and Cleaning Purposes. It has wonderful detergent powers. It saves TIME, LABOUR, FUEL, and MONEY, and LATHERS FREELY in the water, which it makes so SOFT that the dirt is easily removed, and the clothes come out of the wash a beautiful colour, and not injured as they were by the hard rubbing of the old system of washing.

Sold in 1d. and 4d. packets, and 1lb. and 4lb. ditto.

**DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE**  
LIVER PILLS (Without Mercury).

The very best remedy for

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, &c.

And acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In boxes at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., at all chemists.

**LUXURIANT WHISKERS,** Moustachios, and Eyebrows; also the renewal of hair on bald patches, &c. LATREILLE'S CAPILLAIRE STIMULANTE succeeds where everything else fails. Five hundred testimonials may be seen by any person calling upon JOHN LATREILLE, 35 Lorrimer-street, Walworth; or specimens sent free by post on application.

#### RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITES' MOCMAIN PATENT**

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; O. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Marylebone Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Lutz, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 235, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 12s., 15s. 6d., and 21s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 21s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Po Office, Piccadilly.

#### NEW PATENT

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 235, Piccadilly, London.



Arthur Miall  
18 Bowyer St. E.C.

**COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS**, for one or two months, from any date, by ORDINARY and EXPRESS TRAINS and STEAMERS, issued to Single Travellers or Parties, for France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, &c. Hotel Coupons for accommodation at 2s. per day issued with travelling tickets.

**PROPOSED TOURS to the EAST for the OPENING of the SUEZ CANAL, to the NILE, PALESTINE, &c.**

**CHEAP EXCURSION to SCOTLAND**, July 14. See enlarged number of EXCURSIONIST for July 1, price 2d., by post 2d.—Office, 98, Fleet-street, E.C.

**The SWISS TIR-NATIONAL**.—COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS, available by any Train, any Day, are the cheapest for Volunteers visiting above.

**The RHINE, HOLLAND, and BELGIUM**.—COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS, via Great Eastern route, are the cheapest issued. For example:—

London to Cologne and Back ..... 36s. or 55s. 6d.  
Ditto, with Steamboat up and down the Rhine, between Cologne and Mayence... 45s. 6d. or 63s.

**COOK'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR to ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, WATERLOO, COLOGNE, MAYENCE, HEIDELBERG, BADEN-BADEN, SALE, the BRUNING and LAKE of BRIENZ and THUN, GENEVA, PARIS, and back to London, with Twenty Days' Hotel Accommodation, 417 17s. and 231s. to leave London, WEDNESDAY, July 27, under the personal management of**

THOMAS COOK, Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street.

### LADIES and VISITORS to LONDON

Should pay a Visit of Inspection to the

**SHOW-ROOMS of JAMES SPENCE & CO.,**  
75, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Who are now offering their new and useful

**STOCK OF NOVELTIES for the SUMMER SEASON,**

At such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Following are a few specialties:—Fancy Silks, with satin stripes, all colours, from 1s. 6d. for 12 yards. Good wearing Black Glaze Silks, from 2s. 6d. for 12 yards (patterns post free). Their Guinea Silk Jacket is unequalled; also Fancy Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Parasols, Ties, &c., equally cheap.

**FAMILY LINENS, FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.**

**JAMES SPENCE and CO.,**

75, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

### PATENT KID GLOVES

WHEELER and CO.'S OWN MAKE.

Celebrated for perfection of fit, finish, strength, and durability.

Gentlemen's, 4s. 6d.; Ladies', delicately perfumed, 4s. 4d.  
Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 2s.

A beautiful assortment of Glove-boxes suitable for presents.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Russian Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d. per pair.

All Gloves Post free.

**WHEELER and CO., 310, REGENT-STREET, W.;**  
16 and 17, POULTRY, and Corner of LOMBARD-STREET, City, London.

Established for upwards of Half a Century.

**EDGINGTON'S GARDEN NETTING**, the Cheapest and most Durable, 1d. per square yard, or in quantities of 250, 500, or 1,000 yards, carriage free.

**EDGINGTON'S MARQUEES and GARDEN TENTS** are the prettiest.

**EDGINGTON'S MARQUEES for hire** are the most handsome and capacious.

**EDGINGTON'S RICK CLOTHS** for 64 years have maintained their celebrity as the best.

**HAYTHORN'S and WALLER'S NETTINGS.**

A quantity of Good Second-hand GOVERNMENT TENTS from Abyssinia for Sale, Cheap.

Sample of material free on application.

Be particular—**FRANK EDGINGTON and CO.,**  
60 and 62, Old Kent-road, London, S.E.

**Filmer's Easy Chairs, Couches, and Sofas.**

**THE BEST MADE.**

300 different shapes constantly on view for selection and immediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape on approval.

**FILMER and SON,**  
UPHOLSTERERS,

31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.;

Factory, 34 and 35, Charles-street.

An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

**SHREWSBURY'S REGISTERED GAS OVEN.**

**NO GAS INSIDE!!!**

Prospectus on application. Enclose stamp.

**SOLE MAKER, G. SHREWSBURY, LOWER NORWOOD.**

**THE B. B. NEW PATENT LAWN-MOWER**, London made, of high-class Metal only, fitted and finished in a superior style. 10-Inch Machine, 3l. 5s.; 12-Inch, 4l. 5s.; 14-Inch, 5l. 5s.; 16-Inch, 6l.

**J. B. Brown and Co., 90, Cannon-street, and 145, Upper Thames-street, London.**

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** Invigorates the System, fortifies the Constitution, braces the Nerves, and prevents cold. A daily bath prepared with this Salt is the surest way of eradicating Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Weakness of the Joints, Impure Blood, Indigestion, Nervous and Skin Disorders, &c. Sold in bags and boxes by all Chemists. Beware of imitations.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** brings Nature's grand remedies within the reach of all. For maintaining Children in health, a daily bath with this preparation is indispensable. No nursery should be without it. When purchasing, particularly see that each bears our trade mark, a bag on which are the words, "Tidman's Sea Salt." Tidman and Son, 10, Wormwood-street, London, E.C.

**NONCONFORMIST HAN'S LL WHISKY**

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1885.

Old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin

Gold Medal, pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very

at 5s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in Lon-

don, and in the principal towns in England; or

at 4s. 6d. each, at the Windmill-street, London W.

at 3s. 6d. each, at the Windmill-street, London W.

at 2s. 6d. each, at the Windmill-street, London W.

at 1s. 6d. each, at the Windmill-street, London W.



NEWSPAPER

Just published, free by post for twelve stamps.  
**SUMMER CATARRH—HAY FEVER;**  
its Causes, Symptoms, Prevention, and Treatment. By  
GEORGE MOORE, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of  
Physicians of London.

London: James Epps and Co., 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great  
Russell-street; and 43, Threadneedle-street.

Now ready, price 6d.

**THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE for**  
JULY, 1889.

**CONTENTS.**—Are Missions in India a Failure?—The Three  
Crosses—Memoir of the late R. W. Overbury, of Devonport—  
Nonconformity in Old London—Short Notes—Reviews—  
Intelligence—Correspondence—Missionary Herald—Chronicle  
of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission.

In order to insure early and punctual delivery of the  
BAPTIST MAGAZINE, send Postage Stamps or Post-office  
Order for 6d. to Yates and Alexander, and it will be for-  
warded monthly, post free, for the year.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symonds' Inn, Chancery-lane.

### BRADFORD ELECTION PHOTOGRAPH.

MAY NOW BE HAD,

CABINET PORTRAITS OF

**THE RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER, M.P.,**  
AND

**EDWARD MIALL, ESQ., M.P.,**

Surrounded by 100 of their Principal Supporters, including  
A. Illingworth, Esq., M.P., Robert Kell, Esq., Titus Salt,  
Esq., &c. Each portrait is mounted on a beautiful litho-  
graphic design, forming together an elegant and interesting  
Memorial Picture. Size 30 in. by 22 in. Price 23 2s. The  
above Picture will be reduced to 22 in. by 20 in., at 10s. 6d.,  
and carte size 1s.

A Full Size Lithograph, on thin paper, with name  
attached, showing design of the whole picture, will be for-  
warded on receipt of Four Postage-stamps. Portraits of the  
Hon. Members may also be had separately at 2s. 6d. each.

**JOSEPH BOTTOMLEY,**

San Bridge, Bradford.

### STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house.  
Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any  
house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required  
under "The Companies' Act, 1862 and 1867," kept in  
stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official  
Deeds Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-  
street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London-  
bridge, S.E.

**2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON**  
**2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES** purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to**  
any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the  
most advantageous terms.

**ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published**  
price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

**SACRAMENTAL WINE, 27s. per dozen**  
quarts, and 16s. 6d. in pints, case and bottles included.  
Supplied in any quantity, whether small or large, on receipt  
of a Post-office Order, payable to the Importers,

**F. WYNDHAM and Co., 37, Ratcliff, London.**

"The steady and increasing demand for this Wine is a  
guarantee for its purity and excellence."—Freeman.

### CLERICAL TWEED CLOTHING made

to measure at the following prices, for cash only:—

The Complete Suit .....	63s.,	85s.,	and 95s.
Morning Coats .....	30s.,	45s.,	and 60s.
Trousers .....	22s. 6d.,	27s. 6d.,	and 30s.
Waistcoats .....	12s.,	13s. 6d.,	and 15s.
Frocks and Overcoats .....	42s.,		and 55s.

**FRESHER and GLENNY, Outfitters, next door to Somer-**  
set House, Strand, London.

### A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

**JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S** newly-invented Patent  
A B C and 1, 2, 3, Despatch Boxes. "General convenience,  
ready access to papers, and methodical arrangement."—Post  
"This really valuable contrivance."—Punch. "Will meet  
especially the requirements of literary, legal, and official  
persons."—Star. "A boon to all lovers of order."—Illustrated  
London News. "An ingenious plan for the arrange-  
ment of correspondence."—Telegraph. "Every part has its  
own merit."—Athenaeum. "Entitles the inventors to the  
gratitude of all who keep their papers in order."—Times,  
Feb. 9. Price from 10s. 6d.

The ELGIN WRITING CASE, invented by Jenner and  
Knewstub, price from One Guinea in Morocco. "The inven-  
tion is a most useful one. Some honour belongs to the  
inventors."—Times.

33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

### PERRY and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS

INK EXTRACTOR and

UNIVERSAL ANTI-STAIN.

Sixpence Each. Post-free seven stamps.

Sold by Stationers and Chemists.

Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

### PERRY and Co.'s

MARKING INK PENCIL.

Sixpence Each. Post-free seven stamps.

Warranted perfect if the directions are strictly followed.

Sold by Stationers and Chemists.

Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

### PERRY and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS

INK EXTRACTOR and

UNIVERSAL ANTI-STAIN.

Sixpence Each. Post-free seven stamps.

Sold by Stationers and Chemists.

Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

### PERRY and Co.'s

MARKING INK PENCIL.

Sixpence Each. Post-free seven stamps.

Warranted perfect if the directions are strictly followed.

Sold by Stationers and Chemists.

Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

### BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN

RANGES obtained the Prize Medal at Paris; also First  
Class Medals at London and Dublin. They save fuel, roast in  
front, ventilate the kitchen, and cure smoky chimneys.

London: 73, Bishopsgate Within, Manufactory, Luton.

### THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

Now ready, at all the Libraries.

**THE MINISTER'S WIFE.** By Mrs.  
OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford,"  
&c. 3 Vols.

"The Minister's Wife is, in many important respects, Mrs.  
Oliphant's most powerful and poetic work."—Athenaeum.

**THE IVORY GATE.** By MORTIMER COLLINS.  
3 vols.

**THE VICAR'S COURTSHIP.** By WALTER  
THORNBURY. 3 vols.

**IZA'S STORY.** By GRACE RAMSEY. 3 vols.  
Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Second Edition, Now Ready, 304 pages and 7 illustrations, 1

**WALKS in CANAAN.** By JOHN ASH-  
WORTH, Author of "Strange Tales." Cloth, 2s. 6d.;  
cloth extra, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

\* Mr. Ashworth has recently visited Palestine.

Manchester: Tubbs and Brook, 11, Market-street; London:  
Simpkin and Co., Hamilton and Co., Morgan and Chase, F.  
Pitman.

Fifth edition, in 1 vol., crown 8vo, price 6s.

**SERMONS** by the REV. JOHN KER, of  
Glasgow.

Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

Just published, in post 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

**IN SPIRIT and in TRUTH: an Essay on**  
the Ritual of the New Testament.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo, price 2s. sewed,

**THE CENTRE of UNITY: What is it?**  
Charity or Authority? An Inquiry occasioned by the  
recent Letter of Pope Pius IX. to all Protestants and other  
Non-Catholics. By the Rev. AUGUSTUS CLEMOND, M.A.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

### FOURTH EDITION, SIXTH THOUSAND.

Fourth Edition, in One Volume 8vo, with Map and Thirty  
Lithographic Plates, price 21s. cloth,

**REALITIES of IRISH LIFE.** By W.  
STEWART TAYLOR, Land Agent in Ireland to the  
Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bath, and Lord  
Digby. With Illustrations from Drawings by the Author's  
Son, J. TOWNSEND TAYLOR.

"This is certainly a remarkable book, and it distinguishes  
itself in the current literature of the Irish question by strik-  
ing out a decided line of its own."—The Times.

"The appearance of this work is most opportune. It will  
help Englishmen to understand Ireland and the Irish better  
than they have ever done before."—Pall Mall Gazette.

"This work is different from any other book on Ireland we  
have met with. Its title, Realities of Irish Life, faithfully  
describes its contents."—Quarterly Review.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

### Second and Enlarged Edition.

**THE DISSENTING WORLD; an Autobiog-**  
raphy, by the Rev. BREWIN GRANT, B.A., Congrega-  
tional Minister of twenty-five years' standing.

"The work is certainly a rare one—'spicy' would probably  
be a better term."—Morning Advertiser.

"The book deserves a wide circulation; even for youth it  
provides most pleasant reading."—Carmarthen Journal.

"Mr. Grant is a remarkable man, and his eventful career is  
for several reasons well worth recording. . . . We recom-  
mend the book to general perusal."—Essex and West Suffolk  
Gazette.

"A very clever and caustic exposure of the worst features  
of Dissent, by one who evidently knows them too well."—The  
Rock.

"Mr. Grant's amusing sketches of his college life, both at  
Highbury and Glasgow, will be interesting to old students."—  
The Inquirer.

"He is as loyal to Nonconformity as ever he was, and it is  
to his brother Nonconformists, particularly those of his own  
sect, that he addresses his book, which should be read by the  
members as well as the ministers of every Dissenting body in  
the kingdom."—Wills and Gloucestershire Standard.

London: W. Macintosh, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, No. LXIX., price 3s. 6d.,

**THE BRITISH and FOREIGN EVAN-**  
GELICAL REVIEW for JULY Contains:—

1. The Ecumenical Punctuation of the New Testament.
2. Anglicanism in Ireland.
3. The late Commercial Crisis: its Causes, Features, and  
Lessons.
4. Davidson's Introduction to the New Testament.
5. The Wigan Martyrs.
6. The Presbyterians and the Irish Church.
7. Rationalism in French Switzerland.
8. Religion and Science.
9. General Literature.
10. American Literature.
11. German Literature.
12. French Literature.
13. Critical Notices.

London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, W.

**"EXETER HALL" MAGAZINE of**  
SACRED MUSIC.

No. XVIII., Vol. 5, for JULY, 1889.

1. Song, "Home," Henry Smart.
2. Pianoforte Piece, "On Mighty Pens." (From the "Crea-  
tion"). Franz Nava.
3. Hymn, "I lay my sins on Jesus." (Words by Rev. Dr.  
Bonar). R. Redhead.
4. Song, "Who shall roll away the stone?" Michael Watson.
5. Sunday Evenings at the Harmonium. (No. 17.) E. F.  
Rimbault.

Price One Shilling. Post free 14 stamps.

Notice.—Volumes I., II., III. and IV. of "Exeter Hall,"  
are now ready, elegantly bound in cloth, price 5s.; post free,  
5s. 6d. each.

Mezler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.;  
G. Routledge and Sons, Broadway, Ludgate-hill; and at all  
the Railway Stations, and of the principal Book and Music-  
sellers in the Kingdom.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS,  
Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the  
Skin.

New (Fourth) Edition, cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

**ERUPTIONS, their REAL NATURE and**  
RATIONAL TREATMENT; with Remarks on the  
Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other reputed Specifics.

London: T. Robinson, 237, Gray's Inn-road.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bowyer-street, Lon-  
don; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BUNT, Wine-office-  
court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, July 7, 1889.